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**NEOSHO  
GROWER'S  
GUIDE  
AND  
CATALOG  
1934**

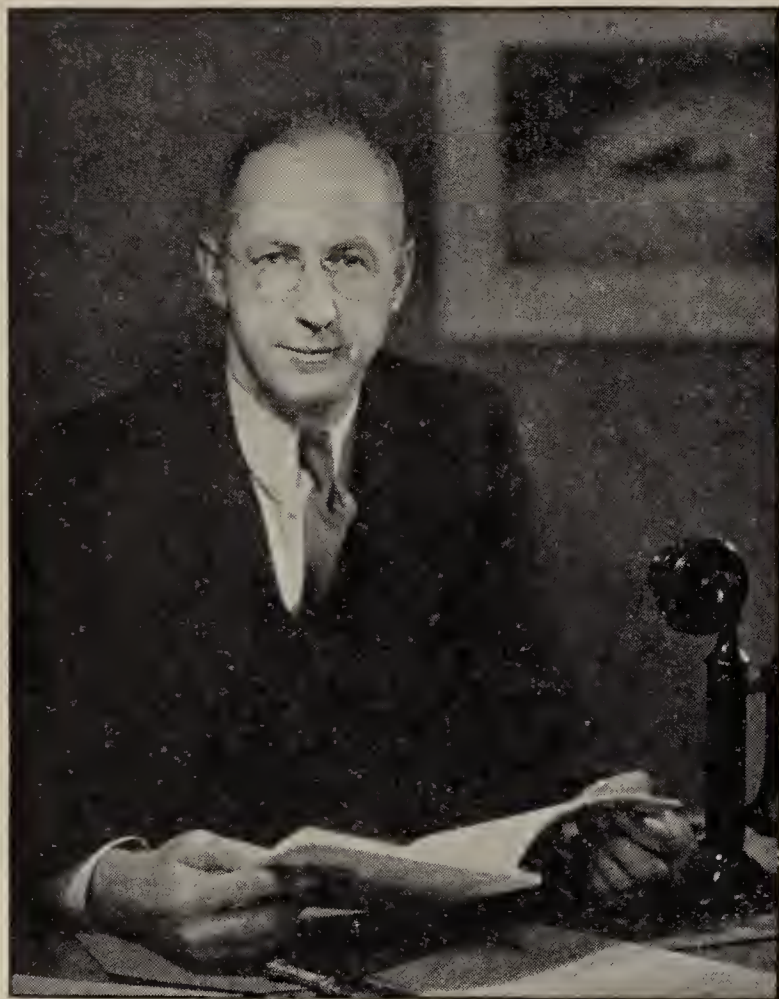


*Yours for Growing Satisfaction*  
**NEOSHO NURSERIES COMPANY**  
In the Ozarks - - Neosho, Missouri





# A Message to Our Friends



A. E. WESTON,  
*President and General Manager*

## Neosho Guarantee

EVERY item we sell carries a complete guarantee of your entire satisfaction. We guarantee you will be pleased when shipment reaches you; that stock will be true-to-name, and arrive in a live, growing condition. You will be doing us a favor in reporting any complaint of any nature. Stock will be replaced or money refunded, as you prefer, on any complaints received within ten days. Full confidence in the quality and vigor of our trees and plants enables us to offer free replacement of any stock that fails to make growth if notified by June 1st following planting.

WE own and operate 560 acres of Ozark Hagerstown silt loam soil, the best type of land known for the growing of strong, vigorous root systems on trees and plants. We are also blessed with favorable climatic conditions with a long growing season, so that we can produce in one or two years time trees and shrubs that it would take other nurseries three or four years to grow. This enables us to give our customers better quality at attractive prices.

In addition, we have the finest equipment for handling, storing and shipping trees so that they will reach you in prime condition, full of vigor. This, accompanied by a force of skilled workmen, enables us to assure you that . . . . . When better trees and plants are grown, Neosho will grow them.

OUT of the experience of the past few trying years, we have all learned many lessons. One of the greatest of these is a better appreciation of true values. We, as a company, have learned that our greatest asset is the friends and satisfied customers that we have built up through a period of twenty-two years of fair dealing and the rendering of a satisfactory service.

I spent a goodly portion of my time this summer in calling on as many as possible of our friends and our customers in a radius of several hundred miles of Neosho; not only for the pleasure of meeting them and knowing personally those with whom we have dealings, but that I might have a better knowledge of their needs and problems, that we may serve you to better advantage.

I only wish that it were possible for me to visit and know each and every one of you in person, although of course I will be denied that privilege with our more distant customers. I hope you will always feel free to write to me personally.

Our slogan, "Yours For Growing Satisfaction", is kept constantly before every member of our force; not only to impress them with the fact that we must supply a superior product, but that we must help the customer to enjoy growing satisfaction. This spirit in our dealings has brought to us a host of friends throughout the nation and the continuance of this policy is going to add to these friends from year to year. I hope you will be one of them if you have not previously enjoyed our service.

It is gratifying to me to note that our business has been increasing for the last several months in keeping with the improved conditions throughout the country. We take this as an expression of appreciation of our former customers.

Yours very sincerely,

Handwritten signature of A. E. Weston.



# Neosho Stock Assures Growing Satisfaction

**S**PRING, the great planting time, is just ahead. With the first breath of warm breezes and bright sunshine, your thoughts will turn to the beautifying of your yard and home and to the planting of the productive fruits, berries and food-growing plants. Whatever your needs, the Neosho Nurseries can supply you.

If you are a commercial orchardist and your requirements will run into hundreds and even thousands of trees, Neosho stands ready to deal with you on a fair and square basis, giving you remarkable values. It takes years of care to bring a fruit tree into production and a few pennies' saving in the beginning on the price of the tree may mean years of disappointment. Save yourself trouble and expense by starting right with Neosho Quality Trees and Plants.

If your needs are for only a small home orchard or for the development of a small country place, suburban acreage or the city yard, Neosho brings you everything that you will need. Neosho customers in every state in the union and even in many foreign countries rejoice in the good fortune that brought them in touch with us in the first place, for it has meant to them years of satisfaction in seeing their plantings develop and mature and has brought them back to us year after year for their additional needs.

On the following pages of this catalog we have attempted to describe our varieties in a sincere, honest manner that tells you just exactly what you can expect. Not only do we tell you about our stock but we give you suggestions on many pages for the planting and care because these are such important factors in the final development.

Our landscape architect will gladly give you advice regarding proper varieties and planting without charge or will give you comprehensive plans for ornamental planting as explained on page 4. We hope you will study this catalog over carefully and observe the many splendid values offered, constantly bearing in mind that these offers are on our finest grades of stock, grown in our own nurseries here in the Ozarks. May we also urge you to make up your order and get it in to us at the earliest possible moment.

We want you to call upon us for all the help and advice we can give you. If there is anything that is not clear, please feel free to write or, better still, if you live close enough, drive over and visit us personally. We assure you a cordial welcome and know that you will enjoy every minute of your stay.

Yours For Growing Satisfaction,  
THE NEOSHO NURSERIES COMPANY

**TERMS**—A 10% cash deposit is required with Order, balance before shipment.

**PARCEL POST**—Shipments by Parcel Post (except prepaid items); add 15% to amount of order.

**TRUE-TO-NAME:** The precautions and care we take in labeling our stock correctly is the best guarantee of trueness-to-name. If, however, any tree or plant should prove untrue to name it is agreed that we are not to be held liable for more than the purchase price or replacement without charge.

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# Suggestions for Improving Your Grounds



**Deutzia, Lemoinei. One of the Best Low Shrubs.**

THE beauty and magic wonder of growing things is a never-ending interest and delight. We know that you have the desire to be proud of your home and its surroundings, for where a house and a garden are companions, there is a home full of living, growing contentment.

Much of the joy of flowers is the pride of ownership that comes with the possession of anything of beauty, and it is doubly appreciated where a comparatively small investment in plant material, time and care increases the value far beyond the money invested.

We are not only interested in your having some of the beautiful plants we offer, but also in helping you to place them on your grounds so that they will serve their best purpose.

## A LANDSCAPE PLAN

Below we show an example of proper treatment. First picture in your mind this house and property without any plant materials. Then, as we develop the landscape picture, note how the front or public area is left open with only low plantings to soften the harsh lines at sidewalk and drive intersections.

Trees are placed to frame the house and offer shade. The foundation planting around the house helps to link the house and grounds, softening harsh corners and accenting the entrance.

Along the sides of the lot, opposite the main living rooms of the house, we have an informal shrubbery border of varying heights and blooming seasons so that it is a never-ending delight from early spring until fall. This border should also extend part way across the front of the lot to give some privacy to garden area.

A vine-covered arbor is placed on the axis of a small pool. Annual and perennial flowers can be used to good advantage in front of the shrubbery border.

The rear portion of the yard is divided by a hedge, to the rear of which may be placed a small vegetable garden. If no home-grown vegetables are desired, this could be utilized as a children's play area with swings, etc. A space between house and garage has been set off by a vine-covered lattice fence and the inclosed area is best utilized for service, such as clothes drying, garbage receiver, etc.

## A REAL SERVICE

Each home presents a different problem in the arrangement and selection of plant materials and we urge you to let us help you in planning your grounds or in choosing plants for certain locations you may wish to beautify.

Our service is a helpful, friendly service. We not only help you select the plants which will serve you best, but also help you plan your place to get the utmost in returns and pleasure out of it. Perhaps you wish a rock garden, a rose garden, a foundation planting, or a screen to hide some objectionable view.

## OUR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

The service of our Landscape Architect, Mr. M. V. Woodard, is available to all. From information you can send us he will prepare an actual Landscape Plan, built to fit your own needs and grounds, that will then become a working plan for the final development.

Send us the following data and it will be given our immediate attention. Accompany your request for a Landscape Plan with a deposit of \$5.00. This will be credited in full on your first order of plant materials to the amount of \$15.00 or more.

Just make a rough sketch (need not be drawn to scale), showing this information:

All dimensions of buildings and lot.

Location of buildings and trees on lot.

Points of compass.

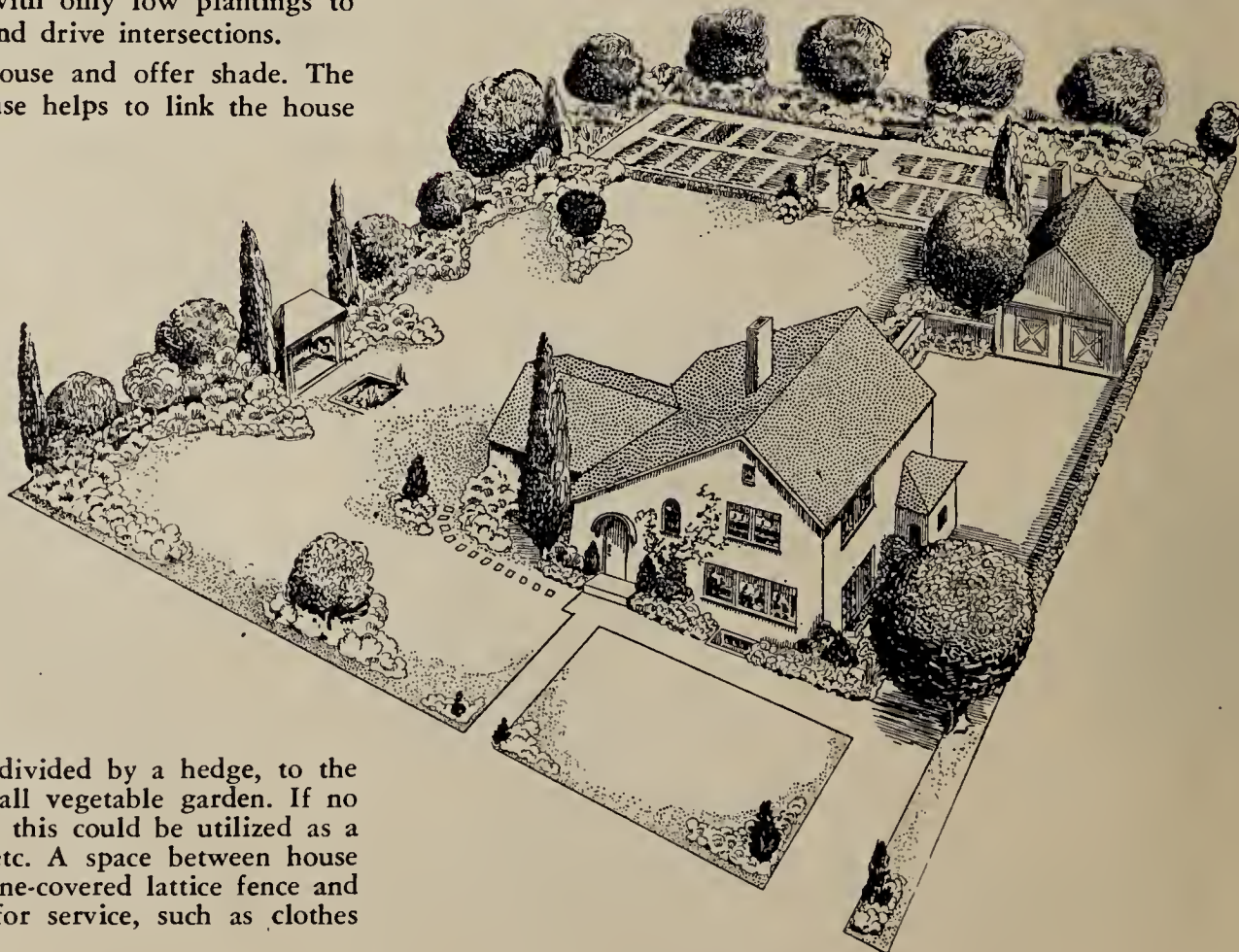
Location of drives and walks.

Where windows on first floor and basement are placed.

Any other information or kodak views which will help us in visualizing your grounds.

"We have indeed derived a great deal of pleasure from our new house and grounds since the latter was landscaped by your architect last fall. Our trees and shrubs have greatly improved our home, even the first year."—C. C. Stevenson, Kansas.

"I received the wonderful plan you outlined for my garden some time since and think it is one of the most beautiful I ever saw. Words fail me when I try to express my appreciation for your splendid service."—Mrs. R. Lee, Missouri.





# Choosing the Right Shrubs and Plants for Any Effect

WITH the aid of the tables on this page, you can select the proper plantings for creating the effect you wish in any part of your garden or property. Many interesting combinations will suggest themselves and you can have the joy of seeing a wealth of beautiful greenery frame and enhance the appearance of your home. The plants here listed have been chosen for their desirable habits of growth and foliage.

## EACH SIDE OF PORCH OR ENTRANCE STEPS

### Low Porch

Japanese Barberry  
Redleaf Barberry  
Mock Orange Lemoinei  
Jetbead  
Spirea Froebeli  
Spirea Thunbergi  
Regels Privet

### High Porch

Deutzia Lemoinei  
Spirea Van Houttei  
Spirea Korean  
Beauty Bush

### Evergreens

Mahonia  
Juniper Cannarti  
Juniper Schottii  
American Pyramidal  
Arborvitae  
Platte River Juniper  
Cotoneaster Franchetti

## AT CORNERS OF HOUSE

### Low Foundation

Spirea Thunbergi  
Regels Privet  
Fragrant Honeysuckle

### High Foundation

Spirea Van Houttei  
Tatarian Honeysuckle  
Weigela Rosea  
Weigela Abel Carrier  
Beauty Bush  
Spirea Prunifolia

### Evergreens

Chinese Juniper  
Silver Juniper  
Retinospora Plumosa  
Retinospora Plumosa Aurea  
Cannarti Juniper  
Schottii Juniper

## FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

Arrowwood  
Japanese Barberry  
Coralberry  
Snowberry  
Deutzias  
Hydrangea A. G.  
Regels Privet  
Dogwoods  
Honeysuckles  
Jetbead  
Spirea Van Houttei  
Pearl Bush  
Witch Hazel  
Mahonia  
Japanese Yew  
Pfitzers Juniper

## FOR DRY SOILS

Sumacs  
Snowberry  
Coralberry  
Desmodium  
Rosa Rugosa

## FOR MOIST SOILS

Dogwood  
False Spirea  
Arrowwood  
Winterberry

## SHRUBS VALUED FOR THEIR BERRIES

Arrowwood—Blue  
Barberry—Red  
Honeysuckle—Red  
Snowberry—White  
Coralberry—Red  
Beautyberry—Violet  
Dogwood—White  
Cotoneaster—Red  
Rugosa Rose—Red  
Winterberry—Bright Red

## FOR COVERING LOW BANKS AND

### TERRACES

Japanese Barberry  
Cotoneaster Horizontalis  
Snowberry  
Deutzia Gracilis  
Forsythia Suspensa  
Fragrant Sumac  
Wichuriana Rose

## VALUABLE FOR THEIR FALL COLORING

Japanese Barberry  
Euonymus Alatus  
Fragrant Sumac  
Smooth Sumac  
Staghorn Sumac  
Arrowwood

## For Mass Planting in Border

Butterfly Bush  
Forsythia  
Dogwood  
Euonymus Alatus  
False Spirea  
Honeysuckles  
Hydrangea  
Rugosa Rose  
Weigela

## For Screens or Backgrounds

Althea  
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester  
J. B. Honeysuckle  
High Bush Cranberry  
Golden Elder  
Lilacs  
Mock Orange, Old Fashion  
Ninebark  
Pearl Bush  
Silver Bell  
Snowball  
Sumac  
Tamarisk

## FACER SHRUBS—

### For planting in front of tall varieties

Japanese Barberry  
Redleaf Barberry  
Beautyberry  
Cotoneaster Horizontalis  
Cinquefoil  
Deutzia Gracilis  
Spirea Anthony Waterer  
Spirea Froebels  
Andorra Juniper  
Savin Juniper  
Pfitzers Juniper  
Mugho Pine  
Globe Arborvitae

## EXPLAINING NEOSHO'S THREE SHRUB GRADES



**Specimen Grade**

The photographs above will illustrate better than anything we might say, the quality and specifications of our three different grades. Note the abundance of branches and the heavy fibrous roots in photo No. 1, which is our specimen grade. No. 2 represents our standard grade and No. 3 our postpaid grade as described at right:



**Standard Grade**



**Postpaid Grade**

**Specimen Grade**—Strong, heavy three-year plants with bushy well-shaped tops, 3 to 4 ft. high on the strong growers like Honeysuckle or Spirea Van Houttei, while 2 to 2½ ft. would be a specimen grade on Spirea Anthony Waterer or Deutzia Gracilis. This grade will please the most exacting customer who wants to make a quick showing. Most varieties in this grade will bloom the first season.

**Standard Grade**—As shown in photograph above, fine strong plants, 2 to 3 ft. where the specimen grade runs 3 to 4 ft., and 18-24 in. where the specimen grade runs 2 to 2½ ft.

**Postpaid Grade**—These are good two-year-old plants, suitable for shipment by prepaid parcel post, that will give very satisfactory results though not as quick an effect as the specimen or standard grades.

"My grounds are very beautiful, considering all planting was done this spring. Practically everything was furnished by you to my entire satisfaction." — H. A. Wangerien, New Mexico.



# SHRUBS Give Your Home New Beauty

**Group No. 1**  
Specimen Grade  
In Lots of 25  
Each ..... **25c**

	Each	5 Rate	25 Rate
Specimen Grade . . .	<b>\$0.35</b>	<b>\$0.30</b>	<b>\$0.25</b>
Standard Grade . . .	<b>.30</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>.20</b>
Postpaid Grade . . .	<b>.25</b>	<b>.22</b>	<b>.18</b>

Quantity Rates Apply on an Assorted Order of Shrubs.



**S**HRUBS form the basis of any scheme for landscaping the home property. Listed here and on following pages are many popular and novel varieties which will provide a profusion of graceful foliage and rich bloom. In Neosho Shrubs you get plus value. Grown in rich upland soil, Neosho Shrubs have strong root systems which assure strong, rapid growth.

## Average Mature Height Shown by Figures After Name.

**Arrowwood (Viburnum Dentatum)**—8' to 12'—We like this shrub especially for border planting as it is of vigorous growth, growing in sun or shade. The foliage is especially handsome and the small white flowers are followed by beautiful dark blue berries.

**Barberry, Japanese (Berberis Thunbergii)**—3' to 4'—Will grow in most any soil; sun or shade. Has thorny branches, foliage red in fall and has red berries. Good foundation shrub. Does not carry rust.

**Beautyberry (Callicarpa Purpurea)**—4' to 5'—Here is just the shrub for unusual color in late summer and early fall, blooming in August with clusters of pink flowers which are followed by beautiful dense clusters of real violet berries. Needs protection in North.

**Butterfly Bush (Buddleia Magnifica)**—5' to 6'—Sometimes called Summer Lilac as its dark lilac blossoms continue in flower most of the summer. Cut back to ground in later winter.

**Coralberry (Symphoricarpos Vulgaris)**—3' to 4'—Graceful arching branches covered with dark red berries all winter. Endures shade and dry soil.

**Deutzia Gracilis**—2' to 3'—A dense low growing shrub. In April covered with abundant white flowers in graceful, nodding sprays. A good shrub to use in front of taller shrubs.

**Deutzia Lemoinei**—4' to 5'—A hardy spreading grower with showier later white flowers than Gracilis. Endures partial shade.

**Deutzia, Pride of Rochester**—6' to 8'—You should try this in your border plantings as it is of fast upright growth, blossoming in May with many double white flowers borne thickly in wreaths along its branches. Always popular.

**Dogwood, Red Twigged (Cornus Stolonifera)**—6' to 8'—Valued especially for coral-red stems in winter. Has white flowers in May followed by bluish white round fruits. Endures shade.

**Dogwood, Gold Twigged (Cornus Stolonifera Latea)**—6' to 8'—A striking golden branched form with white blossoms and berries. A good shrub to use in contrast with the Red Twigged Dogwood.

**Golden Bell (Forsythia)**—6' to 8'—This splendid family of shrubs is one of the first to light your garden with masses of golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear in early spring. Foliage is handsome deep green turning to deep bronze in fall.

—**Intermedia (Arching)**—Earliest blooming and broadest shaped, with drooping branches. One of the finest.

—**Fortunei (Erect)**—Grows tallest and most slender.

—**Viridissima (Green Stem)**—Flowers are latest, the darkest yellow. Very desirable.

—**Suspensa (Weeping)**—(See Group No. 2.)

**False Spirea (Sorbaria Sorbifolia)**—4' to 5'—Handsome soft wooded shrub of quick development, with profuse bloom in June-July of long feathery panicles, pure white. Partial to rich moist soil and partial shade. Fresh green leaves like Mountain Ash.

**Jethead (Rhodotyphus Kerroides)**—4' to 5'—One of the best shrubs for planting in shaded locations. A rounded shrub with beautiful yellowish green corrugated foliage and large single white flowers in May followed by shiny black berries or seeds.



**Honeysuckle (Lonicera)**—One of the most desirable family of shrubs as they are extremely hardy, trim looking, free from disease, and all have attractive foliage.

—**Fragrantissima**—6' to 8'—Small round, leathery leaves showing darkest shade of green. Practically evergreen if in sheltered position. Very early clusters of tiny pink and white flowers, sweetly fragrant.

—**Tatarian (Pink)**—6' to 8'—Attractive pink flowers followed by bright red berries.

—**Tatarian (Red)**—6' to 8'—Conspicuous light crimson flowers in early summer.

—**Morrowi (Japan Bush Honeysuckle)**—8' to 10'—Dense wide flung branches. The small bloom is creamy white, with blood red berries following bloom. Gray-green foliage. Especially suited for foliage screen. Does well in most any soil.

**Hydrangea, Arborescens Grandiflora**—4' to 5'—A most popular shrub with flowers similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, snowy white and imposing. July-September. By cutting bush to the crown each spring it can be kept round and dense at 3' to 5'. Endures partial shade.

**Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora**—5' to 6'—Produces massive plumes, first snow white, then pink, then reddish bronze and green, from August until October. Beautiful as specimen shrub or in masses.

**Lilac (Syringa)**—You can have Lilacs wherever you live as they are very hardy, vigorous, and grow with little attention, giving masses of beautiful bloom in the spring.

—**Old Fashion Purple**—8' to 12'—This old fashion shrub is still a favorite with its fragrant flowers and attractive foliage. Excellent for hedges or background.

—**Persian**—6' to 8'—A graceful shrub with pale lilac flowers in broad panicles in late spring. Rich green foliage. Blossoms second season after transplanting.

—**French or Hybrid Lilacs**—(See Special Group.)



# Shrubs of Pleasing Grace and Variety

(These are Group 1 Shrubs at the Same Prices Shown on Previous Page)

**Mock Orange (Philadelphus)**—No garden is complete without the delightful fragrance and pure white blossoms of the Mock Orange.

—**Old Fashion**—8' to 12'—A hardy vigorous shrub of upright growth. Single flowers pure white, fragrant and borne in great profusion. Endures shade.

—**LeMoine**—4' to 6'—Erect fine leaved, slender stemmed. Creamy white flowers with a distinct fragrance. Good foundation shrub.

—**Virginal**—(See Group No. 2.)

**Ninebark (Physocarpus Opulifolius)**—8' to 10'—A quick growing shrub with fragrant white flowers in late May. Excellent for screens and borders.

**Ninebark, Golden (Physocarpus Opulifolius Aureus)**—8' to 10'—Showy golden leaves turning to bronze in fall. White flowers in May. Excellent for contrast with green variety.

**Pearl Bush (Exochorda Grandiflora)**—8' to 10'—If you want an unusual shrub for your border, large pure white flowers in great profusion. Buds resemble pearls along stems and when in full bloom plant has appearance of snowbank.

**Privet, Regels (Ligustrum Rege-  
lianum)**—4' to 6'—A very hardy type with dark, shiny leaves. Numerous branches are horizontally spreading with graceful drooping ends. Very desirable for foundation plantings and endures shade.

**Rugosa Rose**—6' to 8'—Exceptionally hardy shrubs which thrive under difficult conditions. Branches spiny and foliage is a shiny dark green and not susceptible to attacks by insects. Flowers in May followed by red or orange-scarlet fruits which hang on until winter. Makes good hedge or is fine in massed plantings.

—**Rosa Rugosa Alba**—Large clear white flowers.

—**Rosa Rugosa Rubra**—Has large rosy crimson flowers.

—**Sir Thos. Lipton**—5' to 6'—The best double white, blooming in June and intermittently through summer.

—**F. J. Grootendorst**—(See Special Group.)

**Snowball (Viburnum Sterile)**—8' to 12'—This old fashion shrub grows most anywhere and always flowers so abundantly. It is indeed beautiful and should be in everyone's yard. Beautiful large clusters of white flowers.

**Snowberry (Symphoricarpos Race-  
mosus)**—3' to 4'—A graceful plant with small foliage, dense twiggy branches which bear in the fall a profusion of waxy white berries. Good for shady locations in foundation planting.

**Sumac, Smooth (Rhus Glabra)**—10' to 15'—Grows to small tree with beautiful foliage which colors brightly in autumn; inconspicuous flowers in June, followed by attractive crimson brown fruits.

**Sumac, Staghorn (Rhus Typhina)**—10' to 15'—Picturesque and rugged with brilliant foliage in fall.

**Spiraea, Anthony Waterer**—2' to 3'—Would you like a shrub that is of dense rounded growth, beautiful dark small foliage, that blossoms with large brilliant rosy crimson flower clusters all summer? If you would, you can't go wrong on this one as it is exceptionally hardy.

**Spiraea Froebeli**—3' to 4'—Similar to Anthony Waterer, but taller.

**Spiraea Billardi**—4' to 5'—An upright grower with dense spikes of rose pink flowers that crown sparsely twigged, erect branches.

**Spiraea Thunbergi**—4' to 6'—We think this one of the best shrubs grown for foundation plantings. Forms a dense, feathery bush, with a pleasing shade of yellowish green foliage changing in fall to bright red and orange. White single flowers in April. Surely a most valuable shrub.

**Spiraea Prunifolia**—6' to 8'—Blossoms early with small double white blooms. Dark green foliage turning orange in fall.

**Spiraea Van Houttei**—6' to 8'—The most popular of all Spireas. Graceful drooping branches in late spring completely covered with fleecy white blossoms. Will endure partial shade.

**Tamirix Africana**—8' to 12'—A large grower with fine feathery blue green foliage and long panicles of pink flowers in May.

**Weigela Rosea**—6' to 8'—This is an old favorite with abundant showy trumpet shaped flowers of light pink in May. Rather coarse foliage, but very effective in groups or mass planting.

**Weigela Eva Rathke**—3' to 5'—Most distinct variety blooming in June with deep carmine red flowers.



## Correct Pruning Preserves Beauty

The object of seasonal pruning is to maintain the natural form and to preserve the flower and fruit bearing wood. Shrubs that bloom in spring or early summer should be pruned within two weeks after flowering. Those that bloom in late summer or fall, like Althea, Butterfly Bush, Hydrangeas and Snowberry, should be pruned in late winter or early spring before growth starts.

The Hydrangeas are pruned lightly for numerous small blossoms and are cut back severely if larger but fewer flowers are desired.

Butterfly Bush and Desmodium usually die back to the ground so the tops should be cut off entirely in late winter. The tops spring up quickly and make nice bushy specimens.

Shrubs valued for colored bark like Siberian Dogwood (Cornus alba Siberica), Globe Flower (Kerria Japonica), etc., should have some of the older canes removed each spring to encourage new growth which has the best color.

Lilacs and flowering Dogwood (Cornus Florida) should not be pruned except to remove dead or diseased branches.

Most pruning may be confined to removing dead wood, cutting out short weak growth and heading back branches that are too long and tend to destroy the natural form of the shrub.

With old shrubs it may be necessary to cut out the old wood down to the base of the plant, encouraging the new growth from the roots.

Fig. A shows a large, overgrown shrub which is "leggy," i. e., presents a bare effect at the base. Flowers are



— A —

These illustrations are from "The Complete Garden" and are used by permission of the author, Mr. Albert D. Taylor.

borne in the top branches on the old wood.

Fig. B. The same shrub properly pruned to permit the new shoots to develop from the base of the shrub and to form a new top.

Fig. C. The same shrub two or three years after proper pruning. A more handsome shrub in form and with better bloom.

Fig. D shows incorrect pruning of shrub in Fig. A.

Fig. E shows the results of incorrect pruning illustrated in Fig. D.



— B —



— C —



— D —



— E —

### After Care of Shrubs

Keep surface soil loose and moist and at even temperature by a 3 to 4 inch mulch of manure or by keeping a dust mulch by repeated cultivations. During a drought, water thoroughly even though mulch is applied.

### Winter Protection

It is alternate freezing and thawing that does the damage. Prevent this by a heavy mulch of straw, leaves or manure put on after ground freezes.



# SHRUBS - Splendid Selections at Low Prices

## Group No. 2

Specimen Grade  
in Lots of 25  
Each .....

**40c**

	Each	5-rate	25-rate
Specimen Grade . . .	\$0.50	\$0.45	\$0.40
Standard Grade . . .	.40	.35	.30
Postpaid Grade . . .	.35	.30	.25

(Above Quantity Prices Apply on An Assorted Order of Shrubs)



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

**Almond, Double Flowering**—5' to 6'—In early spring branches are covered with beautiful double pink blossoms before leaves appear.

**Althea, or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus Syriacus)**—8' to 12'—Upright grower with hollyhock-like flowers in white, red, pink or purple, according to variety, in July to September. Greatly used for screens and hedges.

**Barberry, Redleaf (Berberis Thunbergii Atropurpurea)**—3' to 4'—A new variety with rich lustrous bronze red leaves which become more brilliant through summer. Unequalled in color value. The most promising shrub introduced in past ten years.

**Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia Amabilis)**—6' to 8'—A new shrub from China. Graceful arching branches and pink trumpet shaped blossoms in early June make it most attractive. Very hardy.

**Calycanthus Sweet Shrub (Calycanthus Floridus)**—4' to 6'—An old fashion shrub with chocolate colored flowers all summer. Spicy fragrance. Best in partial shade.

**Cinquefoil (Potentilla Fruticosa)**—2' to 4'—Has gray green foliage and bright yellow flowers from July-October. Best in moist soil.

**Desmodium (Lespedeza Penduliflorum)**—4' to 6'—A beautiful shrub with small narrow leaves, arched branches and beautiful drooping sprays of liquid purple flowers. Tops die back in winter.

**Euonymus Alatus**—8' to 10'—Unusual corky winged branches and small rich green foliage which colors a brilliant scarlet in fall. Fine for massing in border.

**Golden Bell, Weeping (Forsythia Suspensa)**—6' to 8'—Slender, limply drooping branches, strung with bright rosettes of yellow bloom and shiny leaves.

**Golden Elder (Sambucus Canadensis Aurea)**—8' to 12'—Tall and broad growing with golden leaves and white flowers in flat topped cymes. Good contrasting shrub in border.

**High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum Americanum)**—8' to 12'—Valuable for good foliage and clusters of red berries in fall lasting all winter. Flowers white.

**Hugonis Rose**—6' to 8'—A dense attractive shrub with slender branches covered with single clear yellow flowers. Foliage turns purple in fall. Well adapted for either specimen or mass planting.

**Hypericum (St. John's Wort)**—3' to 4'—Grayish-green foliage and bright yellow blossoms in July-August.

**Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower)**—4' to 6'—Bright green stems and attractive foliage. The blossoms are bright yellow, double and unusually attractive. Blooms all summer.



Honeysuckle, Bush (Lonicera Morrowi)

IN THIS group are outstanding values in popular varieties of shrubs. Look the lot over carefully and you will discover varieties you have been wanting—at exceptionally low prices for Neosho Quality. Neosho stock comes from ground to you, and repays well in thrifty growth and sturdiness.

**Mock Orange, Virginal (Philadelphus Virginalis)**—6' to 8'—A wonderful new variety. Good foliage and flowers run double, semi-double, and single, are largest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest early and intermittent blooming season.

**Quince, Japan (Cydonia Japonica)**—4' to 6'—Completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers before leaves appear in spring. Deep green foliage.

**Silver Bell (Halesia Tetraptera)**—12' to 15'—A small tree or large shrub with large dark green foliage. In May while leaves are still small, its branches are hung thickly with white or pinkish drooping bells about an inch long, followed by large curious winged seeds.

**Sumac, Fragrant (Rhus Aromatica)**—3' to 4'—Small yellow flowers followed by red seeds. Leaves turn scarlet. Stands dry hot locations.

**Spiraea Korean**—6' to 8'—A handsome new introduction, somewhat like Van Houttei, but with larger flowers and blooming about two weeks later. Thrifty in growth and perfectly hardy.

**Tamarix Hispida**—8' to 12'—Densely bushy, a foaming mass of glaucous foliage. Flowers in extra large panicles bright coral pink in June and intermittently thereafter.

**Witch Hazel (Hamamelis Virginiana)**—10' to 15'—A large spreading shrub with yellow blossoms in late fall, foliage turns to bright yellow, orange and purple.

**Winterberry (Ilex Verticillata)**—6' to 8'—Enjoys moist soil and is valued chiefly for bright red fruits from October to winter.

**Weigela Abel Carrier**—5' to 6'—An improved variety with very attractive rose carmine flowers in May.

**Weigela Candida**—4' to 6'—A choice variety blooming in May and to some extent all summer. Pure white.



# VINES Lend Lacy Grace and Charm

VINES add much to the beauty of the home. You are sure of luxuriant foliage and profuse bloom when you buy strong, two-year-old, field-grown Neosho stock. Exceptional values in popular varieties.

**American Ivy or Virginia Creeper**—A valuable and extensively used vine with deeply cut leaves which color a beautiful crimson in fall. Fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc.

Each, 25¢; 5-rate, 20¢

**Bittersweet**—Very hardy, with large orange-crimson fruits all winter.

Each, 50¢; 5-rate, 45¢

**Boston Ivy**—Clings to smooth surface. Colors in fall.

Each, 50¢; 5-rate, 45¢

**English Ivy**—Evergreen leaves. Clings to walls. Plant on north or east exposure.

Each, 40¢; 5-rate, 35¢

**Clematis Madam Edouard Andre**—Very large single crimson-red flowers in mid-summer. For arbors or trellis.

Each, 75¢; 5-rate, 70¢

**Clematis Jackmani**—A large flowering type, velvety violet-purple in mid-summer.

Each, 75¢; 5-rate, 70¢

**Clematis Ramona**—Same as Jackmani, with sky-blue flowers.

Each, 75¢; 5-rate, 70¢

**Clematis Japanese (Paniculata)**—Good foliage. Countless small star-like flowers in August and September.

Each, 40¢; 5-rate, 35¢

**Halls Honeysuckle**—One of the best ground covers, its white and yellow blossoms are extremely fragrant. Will grow in shade.

Each, 25¢; 5-rate, 20¢

**Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle**—Heavy growth. Orange-scarlet flowers.

Each, 40¢; 5-rate, 35¢

**Silver Lace Vine**—A new vine, grows 25 feet a year. Sprays of white flowers in fall.

Each, 75¢; 5-rate, 70¢

**Trumpet Vine**—A robust woody vine. Its orange scarlet trumpet-shaped blossoms cluster at tip of branches. Leaves light green. Will climb to great heights on trunks of trees.

Each, 25¢; 5-rate, 20¢

**Wisteria, Japanese (Grafted)**—Large grape-like clusters of purple flowers in late spring. Sure to bloom.

Each, 75¢; 5-rate, 70¢

**Wisteria (Seedling)**—Noblest of the vines. The substantial leaves are fern-like and the magnificent lilac flowers hang in dense clusters. Excellent for arbors.

Each, 25¢; 5-rate, 20¢



Japanese Clematis

## LILACS Extra Fine Varieties

**French or Hybrid Lilacs**—6' to 8'—These are budded types having small leaves and larger blossoms, bloom later in season. Blossom second season after transplanting. Wine—single, Blue—double, White—double.

Each, 65¢; 5-rate, 55¢; 25-rate, 50¢

**Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia)**—6' to 8'—The "Lilac of the South"—Requires protection here. Has deep green foliage and profuse ruffled and crinkled flowers in brilliant shades all summer.

No. 1—

Each, 65¢; 5-rate, 55¢; 25-rate, 50¢

### NEOSHO GUARANTEE

Every plant we sell carries a guarantee. We guarantee you will be pleased when shipment reaches you, that stock will be true to name, and arrive in a fine growing condition. You will be doing us a favor if you return any complaint of any nature. Stock will be replaced or money refunded as you prefer, on any complaint received within ten days.

Full confidence in the quality and value of our trees and plants makes us to offer FREE DELIVERY and PLACEMENT of all stock that we sell. We make a special effort to make the following planting:

## Protective and Decorative HEDGES

A HEDGE plant 2 feet tall with one or two branches will not produce a hedge as soon as one 18 inches tall with three or four canes. Bear this in mind when ordering hedge, the number of canes is as important as the height. Our plants have unusually heavy root systems.

**California Privet**—Has rich glossy green foliage which stays very late in the fall. One of the best plants for trimmed hedges. Not hardy north of Kansas City, Missouri. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart.

Height	No. of Canes	Lots of		
		25	50	100
2' to 3'	4 up	10¢	9¢	8¢
18" to 24"	3 up	8¢	7¢	6¢
12" to 18"	3 up	7¢	6¢	4½¢

**Amur Privet, North**—Hardy, good foliage which is rich green. Can be trimmed in any shape or height. Plant 8 to 10 inches apart.

Height	No. of Canes	Lots of		
		25	50	100
2' to 3'	4 up	14¢	12¢	10¢
18" to 24"	3 up	12¢	10¢	8¢
12" to 18"	3 up	8¢	6¢	5¢

**Japanese Barberry**—Makes good trimmed or untrimmed hedge. Its thorns make it a very effective barrier. The hardiest of the low hedges. Plant 18 inches apart.

Height	No. of Canes	Lots of		
		25	50	100
18" to 24"	5 up	25¢	22¢	20¢
15" to 18"	4 up	20¢	18¢	16¢
12" to 15"	3 up	15¢	13¢	12¢

**Spirea Van Houttei**—Nothing is more beautiful than a hedge of Spirea in full bloom. It also has very good foliage through the summer. Best used as untrimmed tall hedge. Plant 2 ft. apart.

Height	No. of Canes	Lots of		
		25	50	100
3' to 4'	6 up	20¢	17¢	15¢
2' to 3'	4 up	16¢	14¢	13¢
18" to 24"	3 up	12¢	10¢	9¢
12" to 18"	2 up	9¢	8¢	7¢



Barberry (Japanese). The Best Low-Growing Protective Hedge



# Planting Shrubs for Best Results

**B**ELOW are given simple directions for planting shrubs and the pruning treatment for various kinds required at planting time. Proper care in preparing the soil, planting and pruning result in shapeliness and added strength.

## How to Plant

If not ready to plant when stock arrives, handle as described on page 30. Some "puddle" roots to prevent drying out from sun or wind. This is dipping roots in a molasses-like mixture of water and loamy soil.

Cut off bruised or broken roots smoothly. Set plants about same depth as they stood in nursery. In lighter soil plant a little deeper. Pack good soil firmly about roots. Wet the soil, if needed, when hole is partly filled. Then shortly after, unless ground is moist, shrubs should be watered, but in heavy soils too much water will injure the plants. Leave soil level with surface of ground, except a ring of dirt may be left to form a basin for watering.

## Planting Distances

One must look ahead and picture in mind the effect when plants are mature, generally about three years.

For planting in masses or groups, spacing varies with variety and effect required:

	Close Planting	Normal Distance
Large .....	3 ft. apart	4 to 5 ft. apart
Medium .....	2½ ft. apart	3 to 4 ft. apart
Low .....	2 ft. apart	2½ ft. apart

## Preparation of Soil

A shrub or plant crowded into a hole dug out of the sod cannot be expected

to produce satisfactory results. Beds should be dug at least a foot deep and the soil made loose and friable. Unless the soil contains plenty of fertility, well-rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed with the dirt, but never put in contact with the roots.

## Pruning Shrubs at Planting

Any bruised or broken roots should be pruned with a sharp knife or pruning shears. Extra long roots should be cut back rather than bend them to get the plant into the hole.

When shrubs are dug, some of the roots are lost. Part of the tops must be removed after transplanting to restore the balance between the roots and the top.

## Group No. 1

Better shaped and more attractive shrubs will result with the following varieties, Group 1, if all the tops are cut back to within 4 to 6 inches from the ground. This postpones blossoming for one season but that is more than made up by the beauty of form and foliage.

Abelia Grandiflora (Bare-rooted), Beautyberry, Beauty Bush, Butterfly Bush, Coralberry, Crapemyrtle (Bare-rooted), Desmodium Penduliflorum, Deutzia Gracilis, Redtwigged Dogwood, Dwarf Bush Honeysuckle, Dwarf Butterfly Bush, False Spirea, Globe Flower (Kerria), Hydrangea A. G., Hydrangea P. G. (Bush form), Hypericum, Golden Mock Orange, Pearl Bush, Hugonis Rose, Rugosa Roses, F. J. Grootendorst Rose, Sir Thomas Lipton Rose, Shrubby Cinquefoil, Snowberry, Crimson Spirea, Billard's Spirea, Dwarf White Spirea, Froebel's Spirea, Fragrant Sumac, Tamarisk Africana, Tamarisk Hispidia.

HEDGES—California Privet, Amur River Privet, Spirea Van Houttei.

## Group No. 2

When large sizes are used which have plenty of canes it is possible to restore the balance between roots and tops by cutting out several canes at the ground, removing preferably any that are weak. This applies to varieties in Group 2.

Althea (Rose of Sharon), Arrowwood, Common Nine Bark, Cutleaf Stephanandra, Deutzia Lemoinei, Deutzia Pride of Rochester, Golden Elder, Border Golden Bell, Weeping Golden Bell, Fortunes Golden Bell, Greenstem Golden Bell, Gold Leaf Nine Bark, Everblooming Honeysuckle, Japan Bush Honeysuckle, Tatarian Honeysuckle, Fragrant Honeysuckle, Persian Lilac, Japan Quince, Jetbead (White Kerria), Sweet Mock Orange, Lemoines Mock Orange, Virginalis Mock Orange, White Bouquet Mock Orange, Double Flowering Plum, Thunberg's Spirea, Bridal Wreath Spirea, Van Houtte's Spirea, Silver Bell, Sweet Pepper Bush, Weigela Eva Rathke and Rosea, White Fringe, Winged Euonymus, Winterberry, Witch Hazel.

HEDGES—Japanese Barberry.

## Group No. 3

The following Group No. 3 require no pruning except to remove injured canes or to improve the shape by cutting off branches that are too long.

Abelia Grandiflora (Balled), Double Flowering Almond, Japanese Barberry, Red Leaved Barberry, Cotoneaster Franchetti (Balled), Hercules Club, Hydrangea P. G. (Tree form), Budded French Lilac, Chinese Lilac, Common Purple Lilac, Purple Leaved Plum, Snowball, High Bush Cranberry, Stag-horn Sumac, Smooth Sumac.

# Beautiful Flowering Bulbs

## IRIS

**I**RIS are often called hardy orchids because of the richness and beauty of the flowers. They vary in height from 1 to 3 feet, are very easy to grow, and blossom in exquisite shades of many beautiful colors. The Japanese blossom after the German varieties are through flowering.

## IRIS—(Germanica Varieties)

3 for 35¢ 12 for \$1.00 25 for \$1.75

Black Prince, dark purple  
Celeste, pale, azure blue  
Lent A. Williamson, violet, golden beard  
Madam Chobault, orange and red  
Queen Caterina, pale violet  
Queen of May, rose and lilac  
San Souci, yellow and brown  
Siberian Orientals, intense blue, narrow leaves

## Prize Winners (Germanica Varieties)

3 for 55¢ 12 for \$1.85 25 for \$3.85

Afterglow, lavender and buff  
Ambassadeur, velvety purple  
Mother of Pearl, pale lavender  
Opera, violet red

## JAPANESE IRIS—

3 for 95¢ 12 for \$2.75 25 for \$4.95

Gekka-no-nami, white  
Moniji-no-taki, crimson  
Koko-no-iro, purple  
Uchiu, blue

## CANNAS

**King Humbert (Red)**—Bronze foliage, 4'.

**King Humbert (Yellow)**—Bronze foliage, 4'.

**President**—Scarlet, large flowers, green foliage, 4'.

**Shenandoah**—Salmon pink, bronze foliage, 4'.

**Wintzer's Colossal**—Vivid scarlet, green foliage, 5'.

Each 20¢ 3 for 50¢ 6 for 85¢

## GLADIOLI

Extra fine Bulbs, guaranteed to bloom this year. Choose from these named varieties.

**Los Angeles**—Bright pink.

**Joe Coleman**—Ruffled red.

**Rose Ash**—Lavender rose.

**Scarlet Princeps**—Scarlet.

**Mrs. Frank Pendleton**—Pink.

**Arlon**—Rich saffron orange.

**Wilbrink**—Lavender pink.

**Opalescent**—Lavender.

**Souvenir**—Daffodil yellow.

**Jewell**—Immense salmon pink.

**Mary Pickford**—Creamy white.

## Prices Postpaid

6 for 30¢ 12 for 50¢ 25 for 75¢

## PERENNIAL LILIES

**Gold Banded Lily**

**Lily of the Valley**

(Clump of 10 pips)

**White Day Lily**

**Regal Lily**.....3 for 75¢

3 for 90¢

**CALADIUM**—(Elephant Ear)

Each 15¢

3 for 40¢

## GRASS AND LAWN SEED

**O**UR Lawn Seeds are cleaned and re-cleaned and tested for germination. It pays to use good seed free from chaff and weed seed. On new lawns, use 1 lb. for 300 square feet; to replenish lawns, one-half as much.

## Neosho Superior Lawn Mixture

1 lb. 3 lb. 5 lb.  
50¢ \$1.40 \$1.95

We recommend this mixture for best results. Composed of finest quality seeds, mixed according to our special formula.

## Neosho Quick Lawn Mixture

1 lb. 3 lb. 5 lb.  
40¢ \$1.05 \$1.55

This mixture especially suited for quick results where one expects to do some reseeding each year.

## Dense Shade Mixture

1 lb. 3 lb. 5 lb.  
50¢ \$1.40 \$1.95

Composed of highest test seeds mixed to our own special formula, suited for heavy shade conditions.

## Kentucky Blue Grass

1 lb. 3 lb. 5 lb.  
35¢ 95¢ \$1.45

(21 pounds to the bushel.) This seed of best quality.

**Ornamental Grass (Eulalia Japonica)**—Long narrow, graceful foliage, and when in flower the attractive silvery grey plumes are 6' to 7' high.

Clump 25¢



# ROSES for Your Garden!

**T**RULY, the best loved of all flowers, no garden is complete without roses. The beauty of form, the rich fragrance and vivid foliage of the rose are incomparable. Neosho Roses are all two year old field grown, number one stock of exceptionally high quality and possess a vitality and strength which gives you a long start towards success in rose growing.

## Proper Care Brings a Rich Reward of Glorious Bloom

**Location**—Roses must have at least half a day's sunlight and they cannot thrive in competition with the roots of trees.

**Soil**—A clay loam is preferable but any ordinary garden soil thoroughly mixed with a large proportion of humus (well-rotted manure or vegetable matter) will give satisfactory results.

### Planting Distances—

Hybrid Tea.....18 to 24 inches  
Hybrid Perpetuals.....24 to 30 inches  
Polyantha ..... 9 to 12 inches  
Climbers on banks.....2½ to 4 feet  
Climbers on fences.....8 to 12 feet

**Preparation of Soil**—Dig the ground 18 to 24 inches deep and mix in thoroughly a generous supply of well-rotted manure. If the soil is gravelly or sandy, mix in some clay. An ideal mixture is one-third each of top soil, clay and manure.

**Planting**—When roses arrive, soak thoroughly in water or bury entire plant a day or two in soil. Avoid exposure of plants to sun or wind. Cut off ends of any bruised or broken roots. Set budded roses two inches lower than they stood in the nursery. Spread roots out carefully in holes and tamp soil closely about them within about two inches of the surface of the ground, pour in plenty of water and fill up the hole with loose dirt. In fall or spring planting mound dirt up around the tops 8 or 10 inches above the ground.

**Pruning at Planting Time**—Cut out all but 3 or 4 strong canes and head these back to 3 to 4 eyes. If planted in the fall more wood can be left to be cut off in the spring.

**Care After Planting**—Keep top soil lightly stirred during growing season. After flower buds begin to form, pour about a half a gallon of weak liquid manure around each plant weekly as long as the plant blooms. Half a barrel of manure to a barrel of water is the proper proportion. Vigoro can be used, scattering a generous handful about each plant about once a month and watering it into the ground. Fre-

quent spraying with water will help to keep the leaves healthy. This will also help to check insect pests such as aphids and red spider.

### Pruning

**Hybrid Teas** should be cut back every spring to 3 or 4 eyes, the more vigorous varieties like the Radiance to 5 or 6 eyes.

**Hybrid Perpetuals** are cut back to about 18 to 20 inches from the ground. Heading back moderately after the June blooming will increase blooming in the fall. Both of the above classes bloom on one-year wood only so that regardless of their age, one-year wood only should be left above the ground.

**Polyantha (Baby Roses)** require little pruning except cutting out the older twigs and removing interfering branches.

**Climbers**—As soon as they are through blooming, the cluster class like Excelsa should have the old canes cut off at the ground and the new canes trained on the support. With the larger bloom class like Dr. Van Fleet, some of the old canes are cut out and some are partly cut back according to the growth it has made. All old flower stems should be cut back to about an inch from the main stem. Spring pruning of climbers is then limited to shaping of the plant.

**Rugosa** roses require only the removal of old or undesirable canes.

**Hugonis** roses need only gradual renewal by removal of old canes.

**Winter Protection**—Hybrid Teas require winter protection in any climate where there is frost. Mound the dirt 4 to 6 inches around each bush and after the ground freezes cover the entire bed with dry leaves or straw. Some hill up the earth 10 to 12 inches and after freezing, fill in the hollows between the plants with leaves held in place by tree branches or wire netting. Remove this soil and mulch in the spring after danger of severe frost is past.

**Control of Insects and Disease**—Proper care is the first step in combating insects and diseases.



Conrad F. Meyer—The Hardest Rose

Sucking insects like Aphids can be killed by spraying with "Black Leaf 40," a teaspoonful to two gallons of water, adding one ounce of soap. Rose slugs and other leaf eating pests can ordinarily be controlled by dusting with hellebore diluted with double its weight of cheap flour. Arsenate of lead one ounce to one and one-half gallons of water is also effective. Rose bugs, curculio and caterpillars can be picked off by hand and dropped into water containing a little kerosene.

**Black Spot and Mildew**—An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. When the third or fourth set of leaves have grown, dust them thoroughly with a mixture of 9 parts of dusting sulphur and one part of dry powdered lead arsenate, used preferably when the dew is on. Continue this application every week or two during the growing season. If one part of powdered tobacco dust is added to this mixture it takes care of all insect pests except the rose bug.

Pick off and burn any yellowing leaf with black spots on it.

### "My Yard Gets Much Attention!"

"A few years ago I started planting some of your trees and shrubs and through your wonderful catalog of information and a little study I have a most pretty yard and home of my own planting and arranging and which causes no little attention from friends and others who very often ask where I get my shrubs."—F. C. Deputy, Mo.

## COLORFUL PEONIES

**Officinalis Rubra**, deep red, early

**Mme. Emile Lemoine**, creamy white, large

**Karl Rosenfield**, crimson, mid-season

Each, 80¢; 5 lots, 70¢

**Avalanche**, milk white

**Augustin d'Hour**, red, large

**Eugene Verdier**, pink, large, late

**Felix Crousse**, ruby, red, late

Each, 65¢; 5 lots, 60¢

**Edulis Superba**, pink, very early

**Festiva Maxima**, white, carmine tips, early

**Melssonier**, reddish purple, mid-season

**Prince Imperial**, scarlet, large, late

Each, 50¢; 5 lots, 45¢

**Couronne d'Or**, golden white, late

**Duc de Wellington**, white, large, fragrant

**Duchess de Orleans**, pink, mid-season

**Duchess de Nemours**, white, fragrant, mid-season

Each, 40¢; 5 lots, 35¢

Each 5 Lots

**Richard Carvel**, crimson, large, very early.....\$1.35 \$1.20

**Mme. Jules Dessert**, salmon, white, mid-season 1.75 1.50

**Walter Faxon**, bright pink, large mid-season 2.00 1.75

**Therese**, pink, extra large, mid-season..... 2.00 1.75

### PEONY COLLECTION

(2 white, 1 red, 1 pink) for.....\$1.10

## EXTRA FINE DAHLIAS

Each 25¢

3 for 80¢

12 for \$3.00

All postpaid.

### CACTUS TYPE

**Countess of Lonsdale**—Delicate apricot to carmine pink

**J. H. Jackson**—Large, velvety maroon

**Libelle**—Purple

**Perle de Lyon**—Large, pure white

**Bertha Horne**—Deep orange yellow, tinted with apricot

### DECORATIVE

**Jane Cowl**—Deep massive bloom of bronzy buff

**Jack Rose**—A rich velvety crimson

**Golden Sun**—Yellow

**Yellow Colosse**—Clear canary yellow

**Jersey Beauty**—Beautiful pink. Very popular

### SHOW

**Stradella**—Deep rich purple crimson

**Queen Victoria**—Excellent yellow

**A. D. Livoni**—A beautiful soft pink

### DAHLIA COLLECTION

5 Dahlias, Mixed (Our Selection) . 75¢ postpaid



# Neosho Brings You Greatest Rose Values



**Radiance**—Plants of wonderful foliage and vigor, constantly producing large, brilliant rose-pink blooms of excellent globular shape and intense fragrance. There are more Radiance roses grown and planted than any other dozen varieties put together.

**Red Radiance**—The same good habit and blooming qualities of Radiance, but a bright cerise-red in color.

**Mrs. Chas. Bell**—A new member of the Radiance family, with lovely shell pink buds and blooms of fine globular form, with shadings of soft salmon, sweetly perfumed. One of the best.

**NEOSHO** Roses include popular varieties in tested and proven strains, selected for vigorous growth and bloom. Every item listed represents an outstanding value. You will be amazed at how well developed and sturdy these plants are and delighted with their fine blooms and foliage.

## GROUP 1: Each 50c Six for \$2<sup>70</sup> 12 for \$4<sup>75</sup>

**Columbia**—This beautiful rose produces long stemmed pointed flowers of a vivid pink throughout the entire season. Fragrant, and a good vigorous grower.

**Gruss an Teplitz**—Here is a rose for everybody, succeeding under most ordinary conditions. Blossoms are a rich scarlet shading to velvety crimson. Marvelous fragrance and a good strong grower.

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**—We think this is the best white; with soft pearly white blossoms tinted with a slight lemon in center. Fragrant and with beautifully formed flowers on long graceful stems. A strong, free healthy grower.

**Hadley**—Flowers large and well formed. Flowers freely with long pointed buds, rich crimson in color, and sweetly scented.

**Lady Hillingdon**—The always popular, beautiful apricot-yellow rose with lovely buds and exquisitely formed open blooms produced continuously. A strong vigorous grower and free flowering.

**Luxemburg**—The best yellow rose for our section. A fine large fully double, rich golden yellow blossom, vigorous habit. You can't go wrong on this one.

**J. L. Mock**—The gorgeous double flowers are produced with the greatest freedom on long stiff stems and are a deep imperial pink, the outside of petals a silvery rose white.

**Killarney**—Has beautiful long pointed buds of a brilliant pink, and extremely fragrant. Ideal for cutting.

**Sunburst**—A rich yellow with orange yellow center. Especially handsome in bud.

**Ophelia**—One of the most popular because of the lovely shape of its delicately tinted blossoms of light salmon flesh. Very free bloomer.

**Mme. Edouard Herriott**—A wonderful long pointed bud of coral red and yellow opening to semi-double flowers of medium size of a superb coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet.

## Extra Values in RUGOSA ROSES

**F. J. Grootendorst**—This is a continuous bloomer with shiny, leathery foliage and rugged, hardy growth. Blooms in clusters. Grows 4' to 5' high and makes a beautiful hedge.

**Crimson—**

	Each	5-rate	25-rate
2-yr. No. 1.....	.49	.45	.39
2-yr. No. 2.....	.39	.35	.29

**Pink—**

	Each	5-rate	25-rate
2-yr. No. 1.....	.59	.55	.49
2-yr. No. 2.....	.49	.45	.39

**Extra fine 3' to 5' bushes:**  
Each .60 5-rate .55 25-rate .50

**Sir Thomas Lipton**—A vigorous grower to 6' high, very hardy and produces semi-double white fragrant flowers, at intervals all summer. Each .39; 5-rate .35; 25-rate .29.

**Rugosa Alba**—Single pure white flowers, highly scented, followed by pretty berries. Strong grower. Each .39; 5-rate .35; 25-rate .29.

**Rugosa Rubra**—Flowers bright rosy crimson, fragrant. Each .39; 5-rate .35; 25-rate .29.

**Hugonis Rose**—A dense bush growing 6' to 8' tall. In May covered with shimmering yellow flowers 2" across, single, set closely to red-maroon canes. Grows like Spirea V. H. in habit. Each .39; 5-rate .35; 25-rate .29.



Rosa Rugosa Alba

## Dwarf Polyantha or "Baby" Roses

Each 50c Six for \$2<sup>70</sup> 12 for \$4<sup>75</sup>

Here are the ideal roses for bedding purposes. Also are useful in foundation plantings for additional color. They form shapely, compact bushy plants about 12 or 18 inches high, producing from spring until frost, their clusters of small flowers. Quite hardy.

YOUR CHOICE OF PINK, RED OR WHITE



# Outstanding Varieties of Exquisite Form and Color

**Y**OUR roses will be an unending delight and merit the admiration of your friends if you select Neosho Stock. Here is another page of real values—the highest quality at low prices.

## GROUP 2

Each **60c** Six for **\$3<sup>30</sup>** 12 for **\$5<sup>95</sup>**

**Etoile de Holland**—The finest dark red rose for general purposes. Long pointed buds opening to immense size, velvety crimson and produced with great freedom throughout the season. One of the best Red Hybrid Teas grown.

**Dame Edith Helen**—One of the largest and most perfectly shaped pink roses known. Blooms abundantly with long, strong stems and flowers are of the brightest pink. It has attracted abundant praise and admiration everywhere. The most fragrant of all pink roses.

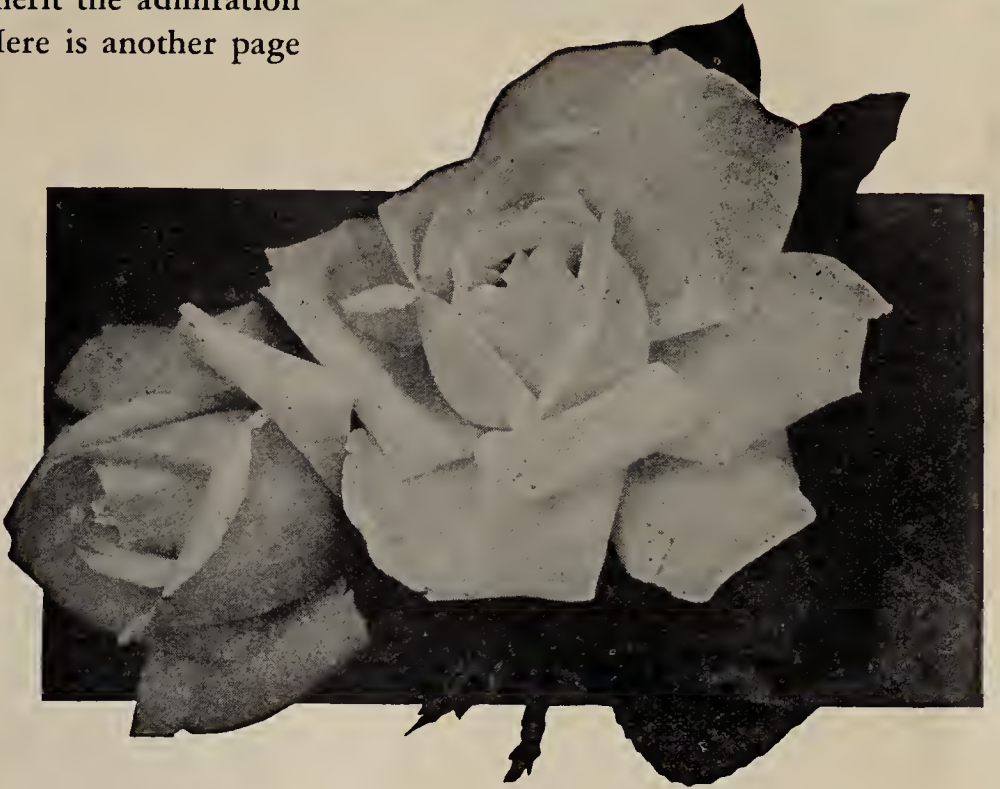
**Margaret McGredy**—This extraordinary rose has found unstinted praise everywhere shown. Large buds opening to double cupped flower with brilliant red petals on hinges of deep gold. Seldom out of bloom.

**Betty Uprichard**—One of the finest new roses; with brilliant copper red buds and semi-double salmon pink flowers, stained with copper pink on the outside. A profuse bloomer and an outstanding variety.

**Talisman**—A glorious multi-colored rose, unfolding its broad thick petals from the beautifully pointed bud. Vivid cerise-pink, softly flamed with yellow, orange and scarlet. Delightfully fragrant. The most vivid color yet produced in roses.

**Rev. F. Page Roberts**—Long copper red buds opening to marvelously colored flowers of golden yellow stained with copper and reddish buff on outside. Fully double and very large.

**Edward Mawley**—This rose was awarded Gold Medal, National Rose Society. It is free bloomer of dark velvety crimson, and delightfully fragrant.



## Hardy Climbing Roses

Each **50c** Six for **\$2<sup>70</sup>** 12 for **\$4<sup>75</sup>**

**American Beauty**—A strong grower with large flowers of a pleasing rose-pink. Very good for cutting.

**American Pillar**—A single flowering variety with large flowers of a lively pink with white center and yellow stamens.

**Dr. Van Fleet**—Long pointed buds of a rich flesh-pink. Splendid for cutting.

**Dorothy Perkins**—The ideal pink rambler with numerous clusters of beautiful double shell pink flowers. A vigorous grower and ideal to cover fences.

**Excelsa**—The red Dorothy Perkins. Radiant blood red clusters fairly covering the thrifty vines.

**Gardenia**—Deep golden flowers passing to creamy white. Quite hardy.

**Mary Wallace**—Although a good pillar rose, it becomes self supporting and makes an ideal dooryard bush. The flowers are semi-double, a bright clear rose pink with salmon base. These are often 4 inches across, appearing intermittently throughout the season following their first glorious outburst in late spring.

**Pauls Scarlet**—The most brilliant scarlet, semi-double flowers, freely produced. Of strong climbing habit and very hardy.

**Silver Moon**—An exceedingly hardy climber with dark, glossy green foliage and luxuriant growth. The creamy white buds are long and pointed and open into semi-double white flowers with golden yellow stamens. Flowers are borne on long stems, being excellent for cutting in bud or half open bloom.

**Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose)**—Here is a ground-covering rose with pure white single flowers in June. Beautiful, dark, glossy green leaves. Exceptionally good for covering low terraces and in cemetery plantings as it is exceptionally hardy and vigorous.

"I was well pleased with the way they were put up, and the plants were larger and finer than I expected at that price."—Mrs. E. J. Chambers, N. Car.

"Order arrived in good condition. I wish to thank you for your kindly, thoughtful, prompt handling of the order."—Mildred Stahley, N. Y.

### "Never Saw Nicer Roses"

"My vines and roses sure are nice. They are blooming this summer, and I don't think I ever saw any nicer roses than they are."—Fannie King, Murray Co., Okla.

### "Such Grand Roses"

"I never had such grand looking roses before, and we'll be singing your praises every time we bury our 'noses' in them to smell the fragrance, in which I think roses excel all else."—Myrtle M. Stafford, Washington Co., Ark.

### NEOSHO GUARANTEE

Every plant we sell carries a written guarantee of true identity and satisfaction. We guarantee you will be pleased when you receive your plants. If you are not, we will refund your money or exchange the plant for one of your choice. This guarantee is in full force and effect on all plants sold by us. It is the basis of our reputation for honesty and satisfaction. We will be pleased to refund your money or exchange the plant for one of your choice. This guarantee is in full force and effect on all plants sold by us. It is the basis of our reputation for honesty and satisfaction.

Full guarantee is the quality and quantity of our plants and the satisfaction of our customers. We guarantee you will be pleased when you receive your plants. If you are not, we will refund your money or exchange the plant for one of your choice. This guarantee is in full force and effect on all plants sold by us. It is the basis of our reputation for honesty and satisfaction.



# Evergreens Lend Distinction and Charm

THE "well dressed home" is wearing evergreens, and no form of planting lends so much smartness as shapely evergreens. You will find the most wanted varieties here in

erect and prostrate forms. And a glance at the prices will show you that now you can get the kinds you have been wanting.

## JUNIPERS

This family includes both erect and prostrate forms and is the hardiest specie for our middle western climate, withstanding our hot dry summers and changeable climate most satisfactorily.

### PROSTRATE FORMS

Especially desirable for foundation plantings and rockeries.

**Andorra Juniper (*Juniperus Depressa Plumosa*)**—1' to 2'—A low spreading variety with silver green foliage in summer, turning a rich purple in winter. Quite desirable.

2' to 2½'.....**\$3.50**  
18" to 24"..... **2.50**  
12" to 18"..... **1.50**

**Savins Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*)**—4' to 5'—A low grower with spreading fan shaped branches of rich dark green foliage.

2½' to 3' .....**\$3.00**  
2' to 2½'..... **2.00**  
18" to 24"..... **1.50**

**Pfitzers Juniper (*Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana*)**—4' to 5'—A choice semi-prostrate type with spreading branches of rich blue green foliage. Very hardy.

3' to 4' .....**\$4.50**  
2' to 2½'..... **2.75**  
18" to 24"..... **2.00**

### ERECT FORMS

Ideal for Accent Points and Specimens.

**Cannarti Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Cannarti*)**—12' to 15'—A dense columnar form with rich deep green foliage. Attractive blue berries. Can be kept sheared into narrow column. Very hardy. One of the best types developed in recent years.

5' to 6'.....**\$6.00**  
4' to 5'..... **4.50**  
3' to 4'..... **3.50**

"Last fall we purchased some evergreens from your good house. We found them to be excellent stock, and are well pleased with the collection sent."—G. W. Trimble, Okla.



American Pyramidal Arbor Vitae

**Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus Chinensis Mascula*)**—12' to 15'—Compact, broad, columnar form with grayish green prickly foliage.

5' to 6'.....**\$6.00**  
4' to 5'..... **4.50**  
3' to 4'..... **3.50**

**Elegantissima Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima*)**—5' to 6'—A wide spreading grower with light green foliage the ends of which are tipped with bright gold in spring. The plant presents a soft graceful appearance.

4' to 4½'.....**\$5.00**  
3' to 3½'..... **3.75**  
2½' to 3' ..... **3.00**

**Schotti Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Schotti*)**—12' to 15'—Similar in habit to Cannarti but with a yellowish bronze green foliage. Very hardy.

5' to 6'.....**\$6.00**  
4' to 5'..... **4.50**  
3' to 4'..... **3.50**

**Platte River Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana*)**—15' to 20'—A narrow compact pyramidal type with bright green foliage in spring, gradually darkening in summer. Best transplanted in spring.

5' to 6'.....**\$5.00**  
4' to 5'..... **4.00**  
3' to 4'..... **2.75**

**Silver Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana Glauca*)**—15' to 20'—A beautiful type developing into a tall column with distinct silvery gray foliage. Can be trimmed as desired.

5' to 6'.....**\$6.00**  
4' to 5'..... **4.50**  
3' to 4'..... **3.50**

All Evergreens  
Offered  
Are Specimen  
Plants, Balled  
and Burlapped

(F. O. B. NEOSHO)

"The trees (10 Evergreens) you shipped me several months ago are doing exceptionally well and I am very much pleased with them. I can highly recommend your stock and wish to thank you for the prompt and courteous way you handled my order."—O. D. Bilharz, Kans.





# Shapely Neosho Evergreens Thrive and Grow

UNUSUAL vigor, shapeliness and luxuriant foliage are characteristics of all Neosho Evergreens, infused in the stock by their growth in the rich upland Hagerstown soil at the Neosho Nurseries. Also, Neosho Evergreens come direct from the original soil to you, losing none of their vitality in intermediate handling. Properly set out and given reasonable care, Neosho Evergreens prove their plus quality by thriving and growing amazingly.



## ARBORVITAE

There are two types of Arborvitae, the American and the Chinese. The American is most hardy north of Neosho, while the Chinese is good for hot dry locations in Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas and similar climates.

**American Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Occidentalis*)**—15' to 30'—A broad pyramidal type, deep green foliage.

4' to 5'.....	<b>\$3.00</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>2.00</b>
2' to 3'.....	<b>1.50</b>

**American Pyramidal Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Occidentalis* *Pyramidalis*)**—10' to 15'—A narrow erect dark green pyramid which retains its narrow form without shearing. Excellent for accent purposes in foundation plantings.

4' to 5'.....	<b>\$3.75</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>2.75</b>
2' to 3'.....	<b>1.75</b>

**American Globe Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Occidentalis* *Globosa*)**—2' to 4'—A compact globe shaped variety with deep green foliage.

2' to 2½'.....	<b>\$2.25</b>
18" to 24".....	<b>1.75</b>
15" to 18".....	<b>1.25</b>

**Gold Spire Arbor Vitae (*Biota Aurea* *Conspicua*)**—12' to 15'—A Chinese variety of pyramidal form with golden foliage suffused with green. A good plant for contrast.

4' to 5'.....	<b>\$3.50</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>2.75</b>
2' to 3'.....	<b>2.00</b>

**Berekmans Golden Arbor Vitae (*Biota Aurea* *Nana*)**—6' to 8'—A broad compact globular form with tips of foliage a bright golden color. Quite striking.

3' to 4'.....	<b>\$4.50</b>
2½' to 3'.....	<b>3.00</b>
2' to 2½'.....	<b>2.25</b>

## PINES

**Austrian Pine (*Pinus Nigra*)**—50' to 60'—Dark green foliage with needles 4 inches long and borne in pairs. A rapid grower but retains its lower branches. Fine for specimens or screens.

4' to 5'.....	<b>\$4.00</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>3.00</b>
2' to 3'.....	<b>2.00</b>

**Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*)**—50' to 60'—Shorter and softer needles than Austrian. A rapid grower also making it valuable for protective screens.

4' to 5'.....	<b>\$4.00</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>3.00</b>
2' to 3'.....	<b>2.00</b>

**Mugho Pine (*Pinus Montana* *Mughus*)**—1' to 3'—The only genuine dwarf pine. Needles short and stiff. Assumes a globular form; very dense. Good in foreground of foundation plantings.

2' to 2½'.....	<b>\$4.00</b>
18" to 24".....	<b>3.00</b>
15" to 18".....	<b>2.00</b>

## SPRUCE

**Norway Spruce (*Picea Excelsa*)**—50' to 60'—A lofty tree of open pyramidal habit. Good rich dark green color, tips of new growth are silvery blue. Desirable for evergreen groups and as specimens.

4' to 5'.....	<b>\$4.00</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>3.00</b>
2' to 3'.....	<b>2.50</b>
18" to 24".....	<b>1.50</b>

**Colorado Green Spruce (*Picea* *Pungens*)**—40' to 50'—Vigorous and hardy, making fine broad based pyramidal specimens. Light green foliage.

2' to 3'.....	<b>\$3.00</b>
18" to 24".....	<b>2.00</b>

## RETINOSPORA

**Retinospora Plumosa**—A broad pyramid of billowy dark green foliage; the ends of limbs drooping, dense. Beautiful in backgrounds. Can be trimmed as desired.

4' to 5'.....	<b>\$3.50</b>
3' to 3½'.....	<b>2.50</b>
2½' to 3'.....	<b>2.00</b>
2' to 2½'.....	<b>1.50</b>

**Retinospora Plumosa Aurea**—A golden form of Plumosa, the gold color bringing out in bold relief the soft feathery plumes of the branches.

4' to 5'.....	<b>\$3.50</b>
3' to 3½'.....	<b>2.50</b>
2½' to 3'.....	<b>2.00</b>
2' to 2½'.....	<b>1.50</b>

## YEW

**Cuspidata** — Of moderate bushy growth and short leaves of deep dull green. Excellent for shade.

18" to 24".....	<b>\$3.50</b>
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## BROADLEAF EVERGREENS— Balled and Burlapped

**Abelia Grandiflora**—2' to 4'—Leaves glossy green turning coppery red in fall. Blooms profusely from July to September with small white flowers blushed with pink. Holds foliage all winter in south. Not hardy north of Arkansas-Oklahoma.

2' to 3'.....	<b>\$1.35</b>
18" to 24".....	<b>1.00</b>

**Cotoneaster Franchetti**—4' to 5'—A handsome shrub with gray green foliage in arching branches. Has small pink flowers followed by orange berries. Semi-evergreen.

3' to 4'.....	<b>\$1.50</b>
2' to 3'.....	<b>1.25</b>

**Cotoneaster Horizontalis**—2' to 3'—Low spreading plants with small shiny leaves and bright berries that remain on branches well into winter. Very choice for rock gardens and foreground in foundation plantings.

18" to 24".....	<b>\$2.00</b>
15" to 18".....	<b>1.35</b>

**Oregon Holly (*Mahonia Aquifolia*)**—2' to 4'—A beautiful evergreen shrub with smooth shining holly leaves, small bright yellow flower clusters in May and blue berries. The leaf color varies during year, assuming various shades of green with flecks of red and bronze. Will stand extreme cold.

18" to 24".....	<b>\$1.75</b>
15" to 18".....	<b>1.50</b>
12" to 15".....	<b>1.25</b>



A Well Arranged Planting of Evergreens and Shrubs





Delicious—the King of Apples

# Trade Mark Varieties

Richared Delicious -- Blackjon -- Blaxtayman

THESE improved Trade Mark varieties produce fruit that commands a ready market at high prices. The Neosho Stock of these varieties has been developed and proven in test orchards and is of exceptionally high quality, hardiness and productivity.

Prices on Richared, Blaxtayman and Blackjon

Diameter	Height	Each Rate	12 Rate	25 Rate	50 Rate	100 Rate
1 1/8" up.	5' to 7'	\$1.00	.80	.70	.60	.55
1 3/8" to 1 1/2"	4' to 6'	.90	.75	.65	.55	.50
1 7/8" to 1 5/8"	3 1/2' to 5'	.85	.70	.60	.50	.45

(Write for Special Quotations on Larger Quantities)

**Richared**—Richared, the Delicious supreme, has all the good qualities of the common Delicious, but colors up a solid red two or three weeks before the common Delicious begin to color. This means Greater Profits for the grower, because of Earlier Picking, Earlier Marketing, More Extra Fancy Grade, No Windfalls, Better Color and Better Keeping Qualities.

**Blackjon**—Plant Genuine Blackjon and increase your profits. A Trade-Marked Improved strain of Jonathan and you have the finest and most profitable variety of Jonathan obtainable. Blackjon attains a brilliant solid red color two weeks before ripening, gaining benefit of higher prices on early market and eliminating windfalls.

**Blaxtayman**—You all are familiar with the wonderful quality of Stayman. Blaxtayman is a marvelous improvement in color and keeping qualities. Its solid dark red color makes it a universal favorite.

## Note These Prices on Red Rome, Red Duchess and Double-Worked Grimes Golden

Diameter	Height	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate
1 1/8" up.	5' to 7'	.60	.55	.45	.40
1 3/8" to 1 1/2"	4' to 6'	.50	.45	.35	.30
1 7/8" to 1 5/8"	3 1/2' to 5'	.40	.35	.30	.25
1 5/8" to 1 3/8"	2 1/2' to 4'	.35	.30	.25	.20

(Write for Special Prices on Larger Quantities)

**Red Rome Beauty**—Identical with Rome Beauty except that it colors early and more red. Hence it is more profitable to the grower.

**Red Duchess**—This is a strain of the Duchess. The only difference is that it colors better and earlier, a big advantage for the commercial grower.

**Double-Worked Grimes Golden**—Triple the life of your Grimes Golden by planting our special process double-worked trees which means, we top work our Grimes onto a hardy trunk eighteen inches above the ground to overcome the susceptibility of this variety to collar rot. Grimes Golden is the best quality and most profitable yellow apple, a rich golden color, fine flavor and aroma, an ideal dessert apple and an equally fine cooker.

## Extra Profits for Apple Growers

If your climate and markets are favorable to Delicious, Duchess, Rome Beauty, or Stayman, it will pay you handsomely to plant the new red strains of these varieties.

Richared Delicious  
Blaxtayman  
Blackjon  
Red Duchess  
Red Rome Beauty

Means

Earlier Picking.  
More Extra Fancy grade.  
Fewer, if any, Windfalls.  
Earlier Marketing.  
Better Keeping Quality.  
Greater Profits.

NOTE—Purchasers of Trade-Marked varieties, Richared Delicious, Blackjon and Blaxtayman are required to sign an agreement not to give away, sell or permit anyone else to give away or sell or take any scions, buds or cuttings from these trees. When ordering, sign the contract you will find on the order blank.





## Standard Apple Varieties

Two-year Diameter	Branched Height	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate
$\frac{11}{16}$ " up	5' to 7'	.55	.50	.40	.35
$\frac{9}{16}$ " to $\frac{11}{16}$ "	4' to 6'	.45	.42	.35	.30
$\frac{7}{16}$ " to $\frac{9}{16}$ "	3½' to 5'	.35	.30	.26	.22
$\frac{5}{16}$ " to $\frac{7}{16}$ "	2½' to 4'	.30	.25	.20	.15

(Write for Special Prices on Larger Quantities)

**Ben Davis** (Winter)—Roundish, large, red striped apple of second rate quality, but good for cooking.

**Black Ben** (Winter)—The best of the Ben Davis family. It attains a much higher color than Ben Davis or Gano. The tree is hardier, more vigorous, and more prolific than Ben Davis. Fruit is large, solid dark red.

**Delicious** (Winter)—Who is not familiar with this popular apple? Who does not appreciate its unexcelled flavor, its beauty of form and color, its fragrant aroma? It finds a ready sale at high prices. The tree is vigorous, hardy and is fruiting in nearly every state.

**Duchess of Oldenburg** (Midsummer)—Attractive yellow apple, with red stripes; medium size. One of the most profitable summer varieties. Can be planted close and is often used as a filler. Comes into bearing young. Bears heavy crops annually; great market apple and especially good cooker.

**Early Harvest** (Midsummer)—A yellow, medium sized apple of very good quality for either dessert or cooking. Comes into bearing young.

**Jonathan** (Fall)—A grand, good apple; once tasted, always wanted. Bright solid red. It has an aromatic flavor and juice full of snap and sparkle. Medium size; very good to best quality. Bears young; produces good crops regularly. Fine for home and commercial planting.

**King David** (Fall)—Bears heavy crops year after year. Medium size; very dark rich garnet red, showing almost a purplish-black on the sunny side. Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing young. Often used as a filler.

**Liveland Raspberry** (Early Summer)—Beautiful red and yellow apple. Medium size, flesh is snowwhite, fine grained, crisp and juicy. Very good. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower.

**Maiden Blush** (Late Summer)—Striking, highly colored, yellow apple, with a deep crimson blush on one cheek. Round, flat, medium size; a good eating and excellent cooking apple.

**Mammoth Black Twig or Arkansas** (Winter)—A large apple of good quality; a dull green or deep yellow over-spread with red; good quality, excellent keeper.

**Paragon Winesap** (Winter)—Paragon has the large size and very good quality of the Stayman, combined with the dark red color of the old Winesap.

**Red Astrachan** (Midsummer) — For home use and local market. Nearly covered with light and dark red stripes; large, roundish; very good. Good for eating fresh out of hand when fully ripe; an ideal cooker. Tree is hardy; adapted to every state where apples grow.

**Rome Beauty** (Winter)—Large, roundish, oblong apple, handsomely colored and striped with bright red; good quality. Splendid storage apple; a splendid bearer, blooms late.

**Stayman Winesap** (Winter)—The largest of the Winesap family. Striped and splashed with dark crimson. Splendid quality. Reliable annual cropper.

**Sweet Bough** (Midsummer)—A sweet apple, juicy, good to very good for dessert, excellent for cooking. Begins to ripen about the first week in July. Color is a greenish yellow changing to yellowish white.

**Wealthy** (Late Summer)—A most dependable and widely planted late summer apple; bright red striped; medium to



large size. Ripens over a long season. Very good quality. Tree is an upright grower; often used as a filler; very hardy; bears young.

**Wilson June** (Midsummer)—A deep, solid crimson like a Red June; large; good quality. Hardy, vigorous, very productive, bears young. Most beautiful of its season; good shipper.

**Winesap** (Winter)—One of the oldest and most popular apples, a good shipper and an exceptionally good keeper in ordinary and cold storage. Splendid bright red, indistinctly striped with dark purplish-red; good quality. Medium size. Hardy; a heavy, regular bearer.

**Winter Banana** (Winter)—Very showy, bright yellow, with a pinkish-red cheek noted for its brilliant, transparent, waxen appearance.

**Yellow Transparent** (Early Summer)—The best extra early apple; medium size; a beautiful clear yellow, with smooth, waxen, brilliant skin. Unexcelled for pies, tarts and apple sauce. Tree is extremely hardy, upright and compact grower; often used as a filler; a reliable cropper.

**York Imperial** (Winter)—Bright pin striped with dark-red; fair quality. Its oblique or lopsided shape is a notable characteristic. A very regular bearer; seldom fails.

### CRABAPPLES

Crabapples should be planted for beauty of tree and fruit, as windbreaks, and for the value of the fruit. They are delicious for cooking, preserving and jellies.

**Excelsior** (Fall)—Very large for a crabapple; nearly as large as a medium-sized apple. Very attractive yellow almost covered with bright red; excellent in quality for dessert and for culinary uses.

**Florence** (Late Summer)—Medium size, yellowish-white, mostly overspread with brilliant pinkish red. Bears very young, is very productive, reliable cropper.

**Hyslop** (Early Winter)—Large, very brilliantly colored, dark red or purplish, overspread with thick blue bloom; good for culinary purposes.

**Whitney** (Late Summer)—Large, yellow striped with red, good to very good quality.

### NEOSHO GUARANTEE

Every item we sell carries a complete guarantee of your entire satisfaction. We guarantee you will be pleased when shipment reaches you; that stock will be true-to-name, and arrive in a live, growing condition. You will be doing us a favor in reporting any complaint of any nature. Stock will be replaced or money refunded, as you prefer, on any complaints received within ten days.

Full confidence in the quality and vigor of our trees and plants enables us to offer FREE REPLACEMENT of any stock that fails to make growth if notified by June 1st following planting.

### Buy Your Trees by Diameter

Neosho system of grading is by diameter, which is the thickness of the trunk measuring 2 inches above the collar, which insures your getting good, strong, stocky trees. Our top grade  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch will run 5 feet and over in height.

### Other Varieties of Apple

We can also furnish the following varieties at the same schedule of prices listed above for Standard Varieties:

Ada Red	McIntosh
Ingram	Northern Spy
Spitzenburg	Willow Twig

### Special Quotations

Write us for Special Quotations on larger quantities.



# An Orchard Is a Lifetime Investment



Peaches from Louisiana from Neosho trees. Customer has sent us several orders since.

## Novelty Apple Trees

3, 4 or 5 varieties on one tree

	Each
5 Varieties on one tree.....	\$1.50
4 Varieties on one tree.....	1.00
3 Varieties on one tree.....	.75

Yellow and Red Apples, Early and Late Apples, Sweet and Tart Apples, all from the same tree. This Novelty Apple Tree will not only be your delight, but will amaze your friends. Trees offered are three-year-old specimens, well branched, 5 to 7 ft. tall.

"We have been buying nursery stock for several years but yours is the best looking we ever received."  
—E. P. Prescott, Arizona.

WHEN the various items of cost in planting and maintaining an orchard are considered, the original cost of trees is comparatively insignificant. But the quality of your nursery stock is of vital importance. Your investment in your trees from the time they are set out until they begin to bear is considerable. In order to realize a fair profit, your loss of trees must be very small and those trees must be thrifty, vigorous and resistant.

We have specialized in growing fruit tree stock for many years. Many successful orchardists have purchased Neosho Stock year after year. Neosho Fruit Trees possess extra vitality that makes them *profitable* fruit trees.

Grown on rich Hagerstown upland soil, Neosho Nursery stock possesses heavy root systems, sturdy trunks, and extra vitality. It pays to buy Neosho Quality Stock.



## Neosho Trees Have Superior Root Systems

We invite comparison of our trees with those from any other source. If you try our trees you will come back to us for your new plantings.

"Received trees (540 apple, 115 peach) Monday morning. I procured the best orchard man in this section and we began work yesterday. This man has set orchards 32 years and said these trees were the best he had ever handled. Thank you for good trees and service."—Laura Heidelberg, Missouri.

"The apple trees we got from you this spring are doing wonderfully well and so far have only lost eight trees out of the thirteen hundred and seventy-five."—Riverside Fruit Farm, Kansas.

## A Tennessee Orchardist Has More Than 15,000 Neosho Trees

One of the most striking instances of profit from fruit growing is that of the Big Four Orchards at Nashville, Arkansas. They planted 250 acres of Neosho Nurseries peach trees in 1920 and the president, Mr. B. L. Thompson, wrote us April 16, 1927, as follows:

"It has paid the stockholders their money back that was put into it to start with and 45% besides."

No doubt you have read of many instances of good profit with other kinds of fruit also. We could tell you about plenty of them. But the question is, "How is it done?"

One man succeeds where another—with equally good opportunities—fails. Management is the main factor.

There is a fine young orchard near Neosho of our trees, while across the road there is nothing left of an orchard planted at the same time. That was due to poor trees at the start.

Compare the average annual cash returns per acre over 5 years of these two Michigan orchards:

	Trees 13 to 20 yrs. old	21 to 35 yrs. old	Over 35 yrs. old
A .....	\$111.50	\$151.25	\$334.50
B .....	21.30	.....	48.00

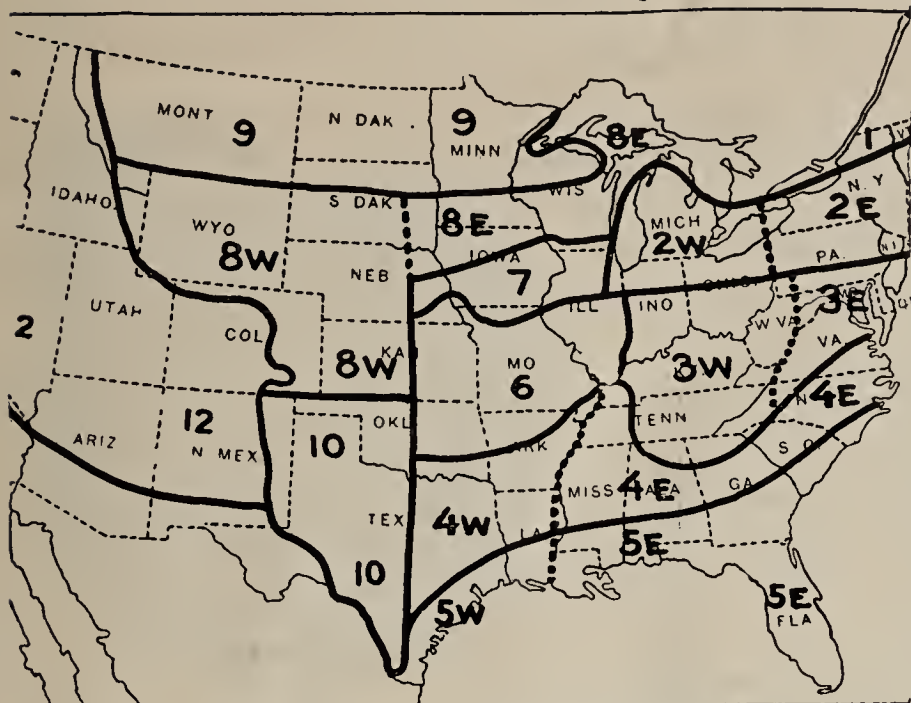
These orchards are a short distance apart, contain the same varieties and the trees are about the same average age. The difference in results lies in management and location.



This picture shows part of 1,565 bushels of Delicious Apples from 180 trees 11 years old owned by the Muskingum Fruit Farm of Ohio. Beginning with 1917 they have purchased six orders from us totaling nearly \$1,200.00. We sent them 2,510 trees in the spring of 1929.



# Growers in Every State Endorse Neosho Stock



Wherever the "Variety" Succeeds  
Neosho Trees Thrive

## HOW TO SELECT VARIETIES

The map at the left shows the fruit districts of the United States.

In the tables *one star* indicates that the variety is known to succeed, *two stars* indicate the most dependable.

It is advisable to consult with any of your neighbors who may have had experience in fruit-growing in your locality. Your State Experiment Station will also be glad to give you the benefit of their investigations. The varieties are listed in their approximate order of ripening.

District Numbers									
APPLE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Liveland Raspberry.....	*	*			*	*	*		
Yellow Transparent.....	**	**	**		**	**	**	**	**
Wilson Red June.....		**	**	**	**	*	*	*	*
Red Duchess.....	**	**	*	*	**	*	**	*	*
Duchess of Oldenburg.....	**	**	*	*	**	*	**	*	*
Sweet Bough.....			*	*	*	*			
Early Harvest.....			*	*	*				
Maiden Blush.....	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	**	*
Ada Red.....		*			**	*			
Wealthy.....	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**
King David.....	*	*	*		*	*			
McIntosh.....	**	*			*	*	*		
Grimes Golden.....	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	**	**
Blackjon.....	*	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Jonathan.....	*	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Richared Delicious.....	*	**	*	*	*	**	**	*	**
Delicious .....	*	**	*	*	*	**	**	*	**
Winter Banana.....	*	*			*	*			
Red Rome Beauty.....	*	**	**	*	**	**	*		
Rome Beauty.....	*	**	**	*	**	**	*		
Blaxtayman.....	*	**	*	*	**	**			
Stayman.....	*	**	*	*	**	*			
York Imperial.....	*	**	**	*	**	*	*		**
Northern Spy.....	*								
M. B. Twig.....	*	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	**
Paragon.....	*	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	**
Black Ben.....	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	*	*
Ben Davis.....	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	*	*
Winesap.....	*	*	*	*	**	**	*	**	**
Willow Twig.....	*	**	**	*	**	**	*	*	**
Yellow Newton.....	*		*						
CRABAPPLE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Florence.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Excelsior.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Hyslop.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
QUINCE	2	3			*	*			
PEAR	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Flemish Beauty.....	*	*	*		*	**	*		
Lincoln.....					**	**			
Bartlett.....	**	**	*	*	**	*	*	*	**
Anjou.....	**	**			**	**	*	*	*
Seckel.....	**	**	*	*	**	**	*	*	**
Duchess d'Angouleme.....	*	**	*	*	**	**			*
Kieffer.....	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	*	
Winter Nelis.....	*	*	*						
PEACH	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Mayflower.....		*	*		*			*	
Greensboro.....	**	**	**		**	**		*	**
Red Bird Cling.....	*	*	**	**	**	**	*	*	*
Arp Beauty.....		*	**		**	**		**	**
Erose (Early Rose).....	*	*	**	*	**	**	*	*	*
Carman.....	**	*	**		**	**		*	**
Alton.....	*	*	*		**	**			*
Hiley.....	*	**	**		**	**			*
Champion.....	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
Rochester.....	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
Arkansas Seedling.....	*	*	**		**	**	*		
Belle of Georgia.....	*	*	*		**	**		*	**
J. H. Hale.....	*	*	*		**	**		*	*
Early Elberta.....	*	*	*		**	**	*	**	**
Elberta Cling.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	**
Elberta.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Crosby.....	*	*			*	*	*		
Late Crawford.....	**	**	*	*	**	**	*	*	**
Late Elberta.....	*	*	*		**	**	*	*	*
Indian Blood Cling.....		*	*	**	**	**	*	**	*
Krummel.....		*			*	*		*	*
Heath Cling.....		*	*	**	**	**	*	**	*

District Numbers									
PLUM	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Waneta	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	*	*
Wild Goose	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Omaha	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Endicott	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Abundance	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
America	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Burbank	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Green Gage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Italian Prune	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shropshire	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
French Damson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
APRICOT, Superb	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Downing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oregon Champion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NECTARINE, Surecrop	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
CHERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Black Tartarian (Sweet)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Early Richmond (Sour)	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Montmorency (Sour)	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
English Morello (Sour)	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Napoleon (Sweet)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gov. Wood	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Windsor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GOOSEBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Downing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oregon Champion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CURRENT	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
London Market	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perfection	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White Grape	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GRAPE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Moore Early	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Campbell Early	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Worden	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Catawba	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Brighton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Concord	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Diamond	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Niagara	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Agawam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BLACKBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
McDonald	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Early Harvest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eldorado	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DEWBERRY, Lucretia	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
RASPBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Chief	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cumberland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cuthbert	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Latham	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ranere (St. Regis)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
STRAWBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Ozark Early	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aroma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Blakemore	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dunlap	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Progressive	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Champion	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mastodon	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*



# PEACH TREES for Home or Market

THE luscious peach is at its best when tree-ripened to mellow perfection—and peaches picked from your own trees are savored with the pride of ownership. The varieties listed produce delicious fruit for home or market.



Diameter	Height	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate
$\frac{11}{16}$ " up	5' up	.50	.45	.40	.35
$\frac{9}{16}$ " to $\frac{11}{16}$ "	4' up	.45	.40	.35	.30
$\frac{7}{16}$ " to $\frac{9}{16}$ "	3' up	.35	.30	.25	.20
$\frac{5}{16}$ " to $\frac{7}{16}$ "	2½' up	.30	.25	.20	.18
	2' to 3'	.25	.20	.18	.16

(Write for Quotations on Larger Quantities)

**Alton (White Semi-Freestone)** (Mid-season)—A large, handsome white fleshed peach. Tree is hardy and productive. Ripens July 15th.

**Arp Beauty (Yellow Semi-Clingstone)**—The earliest good yellow peach heavily blushed with red, excellent quality. Ripens July 1st.

**Belle of Georgia (White Freestone)** (Midseason)—An unusually handsome large peach. Creamy white blushed with red; good quality. Ripens August 1st.



**Erose—(Early Rose) — The Best Early Peach.**

**Carman (White Semi-Freestone)** (Early)—A general favorite. Succeeds in a great variety of soils and withstands trying climates. Bears abundantly; remarkably hardy in wood and bud. Ripens July 12th.

**Champion (White Freestone)** (Mid-season)—An exceptionally high quality, attractive, hardy white peach. It has a peculiar honeyed sweetness; ideal for home use and local markets. Ripens August 1st.

**Crosby (Yellow Freestone)** (Late)—Notable for hardness of tree and bud. Tree is rather small grower but unusually vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens August 15th.

**Early Elberta (Yellow Freestone)** (Midseason)—Superior in quality, flavor and appearance to all other Elbertas and ripens 3 to 5 days ahead. Be sure to get our special strain.

**Elberta (Yellow Freestone)** (Midseason)—The most widely planted commercial peach. Very large, golden yellow. Tree is very productive, yielding large quantities of uniform, highly colored fruit. Ripens August 10th.

**Krummel (Yellow Freestone)** (Very late)—A large peach, one side a little larger than the other. A rich golden yellow blushed with carmine. Good quality. A good keeper and shipper. Ripens September 10th.

**Late Crawford (Yellow Freestone)** (Late) — Its high quality, scarcely equaled in richness of flavor. Adaptable to a wide range of soil and climate. Ripens August 18th.

**Mayflower (White Semi-Clingstone)** (Very early)—Earliest peach to ripen. Good size and quality. Ripens June 25th.

**Elberta Cling (Yellow Clingstone)** (Midseason)—The best yellow Clingstone; especially fine for canning, preserving and pickling; large, yellow, round. Ripens August 15th.

**Late Elberta (Yellow Freestone)**—A large yellow peach with red cheek of Elberta type, ripening last of August, extending the Elberta season 20 days.

**Erose (Early Rose; red and white Clingstone)** (Early)—This peach originated in Georgia and was introduced by us. It has a delicious sweet flavor, red flesh, medium size. The best early peach. Ripens July 5th.

**Greensboro (White Semi-Freestone)** (Early)—A leading early white peach. Large, vigorous, healthy trees, early bearing and exceptionally prolific. Ripens July 1st.

**J. H. Hale (Yellow Freestone)** (Mid-season)—Very large in size; beautiful yellow overlaid with red, and has a firm, fine grained yellow flesh of good quality. It colors up a week before maturity, ripens 3 to 7 days ahead of Elberta.

**Heath Cling (White Clingstone)** (Very late)—Best to preserve or pickle whole. Exceptionally good keeper. Ripens September 20th.

**Hiley (White Freestone)** (Midseason)—Hiley is the earliest commercial Freestone white fleshed peach; better in quality than most of its season. Flesh is firm, sweet. Good shipper. Ripens July 20th.

**Illinois (White Freestone)** (Midseason)—A very handsome large peach of good quality, sweet and juicy. Ripens August 1st.

**Indian Blood (Clingstone)** (Late)—An old fashioned favorite of fine flavor. Flesh is blood red color.

**Red Bird (Semi-Clingstone)**—An unusually large, early commercial variety. Creamy-white covered with bright red; a most handsome peach. Ripens July 1st.

**Rochester (Yellow Freestone)**—Large, with very sweet, delicious flavor. Keeps and ships well. Strong grower, hardy; bears young and regularly. Ripens July 25th.

**Note:** Ripening dates given in descriptions are for Missouri conditions.

## A Block of Fine Peach Trees Growing in Our Nursery





# Cherries and Pears . . . for Fruit or Bloom

**C**HERRY and pear trees are highly valued both for their blooms and fruit. Sweet cherries ripened on one's own trees are unrivalled in deliciousness, and are a fine market crop. The sour cherry makes a fine ornamental wind break and a valuable addition to the home garden.



## PRICES OF SOUR CHERRY TREES

Diameter	Height	Rate Each	Rate 5	Rate 25	Rate 100
1 1/8" up	4' to 5'	.50	.45	.35	.30
1 1/8" to 1 1/2"	3' to 4'	.45	.35	.30	.25
1 1/2" to 1 3/4"	3' up	.35	.30	.25	.20
1 3/4" to 1 7/8"	2' to 2 1/2'	.30	.25	.20	.15

Prices on Sweet Cherry, 10c Per Tree Extra

**Early Richmond** (Sour)—The favorite early sour cherry. Fruit is medium size. A good canner. Tree is medium size. Ripens about a week earlier than Montmorency.

**English Morello** (Sour) — Fruit is small, dark red colored; very sour, but loses some of its sourness if left on the tree until fully ripe. First class for canning and preserving. Stands lower temperature and severe drought than any of the other leading varieties. Tree is small. Bears young.

**Montmorency** (Sour)—The most widely planted cherry. Productive and a regular bearer. Colors early before ripe—a distinct advantage for shipping. The fruit is roundish, plump, and a beautiful glowing red. It hangs in clus-

ters making picking easy. The fruit does not crack or rot even in very hot, rainy weather. It hangs on without dropping after it is dead ripe. The flesh is rich, sprightly and pleasant. A good shipper and a good canner. Does not mash down in the box.

The tree is the largest, most vigorous grower of the sour cherries. A very reliable cropper. Bloom seldom injured by late frost or severe winter freezes. Ripens in Southwest Missouri first week in June.

**Black Tartarian** (Sweet)—Most widely planted sweet cherry east of the Mississippi. Beautiful, lustrous, purplish-black when ripe. Medium size for sweet cherry; very good quality. The tree is a very large, vigorous, upright

grower. Very productive and regular bearer. Early.

**Gov. Wood** (Sweet)—Yellowish-white tinted with crimson; large. Very good quality; ripening early, with Black Tartarian; blooms early.

**Napoleon** (Sweet)—The best yellow cherry. Often sold and grown as Royal Ann. Best of the sweets for dessert and canning.

**Windsor** (Sweet)—Dark red, almost black; large. Good to very good quality, ripening late; blooms early.

A sweet cherry planted alone is not likely to bear fruit because it is self-sterile. Plant a Black Tartarian with any other sweet cherry.

## PRICES OF PEAR TREES

	Diameter	Height	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate
2-yr.	1 1/8" up	4 1/2'	.55	.50	.40
	1 1/8" to 1 1/2"	4'	.45	.40	.35
	1 1/2" to 1 3/4"	3 1/2'	.35	.30	.26
	1 3/4" to 1 7/8"	2'	.30	.25	.20

"Standards" are pears that are propagated on pear roots.

**Anjou** (Fall)—Large, heavy, greenish-yellow with dull red cheek often russeted. Very good quality and keeps late.

**Bartlett** (Late Summer)—The leading commercial variety, one of the most popular for dessert and canning. Large, clear yellow with blush on sunny side. Flesh is white, fine-grained, juicy and sweet. Tree is vigorous, very productive, hardy, bears young.

**Flemish Beauty** (Early Fall)—Large, pale yellow, mostly russeted. Very juicy and sweet.

**Kieffer** (Winter)—Large, yellow russeted; flesh white, rather coarse. A market and kitchen variety that succeeds farther south where other varieties fail. Tree hardy, very vigorous, resistant to blight. Blooms early.

## DWARF PEARS

Beautiful and Useful

	Each Rate	5-rate
5/8-inch diameter.....	.75	.65

The pear can be grown more satisfactorily as a dwarf than other fruits; especially good for planting in small yards and gardens. The fruit is the same as that of Standard trees. They come into bearing young, often in the second or third year and are very productive. They can be set close together usually 10 to 15 feet apart.

**Duchess d'Angouleme** (Fall) — Best when grown as a dwarf. The largest of the good pears; white flesh, rich, good quality. Tree is hardy, upright grower, productive, and long lived.

**Anjou, Bartlett and Seckel** can be furnished as dwarf trees. For descriptions, see Standard Pear.

## STANDARD PEARS

**Lincoln** (Summer) — Large, yellow; quality good to very good; similar to Bartlett but more resistant to blight. Succeeds farther south than Bartlett can be grown. It has stood the severest tests of intense, moist, summer heat and low altitude of the climate of Lincoln, Illinois, where it was originated by W. E. Jones. Comes into bearing early and bears heavy crops annually; very hardy. Blooms midseason.

**Seckel** (Fall)—The standard of excellence for quality. Small, yellowish brown with russety red cheek; should be first choice for family orchard. Slow grower, dependable, productive and very hardy, notably free from blight. Blooms midseason.

**Winter Nellis** (Winter)—The latest, best keeping pear. Can be held in cold storage until spring. Medium sized, roundish, yellow, russeted pear with a short heavy neck. Flesh fine grained, sweet, aromatic, very good quality. Tree is hardy; has wide adaptability and is a regular bearer. Blooms late.



# Plums . . . Prunes . . . Apricots

**P**LUMS and prunes are delicious, eaten fresh, and are prized for preserving or drying. Some varieties will thrive wherever apples will grow. Most kinds begin to bear the third or fourth year. The varieties listed below offer hardiness, quality and productiveness.

Diameter	Height	Each	5-rate	25-rate
$\frac{1}{8}$ " up	5' up	.60	.55	.50
$\frac{9}{16}$ " to $\frac{1}{8}$ "	4' up	.50	.45	.40
$\frac{7}{16}$ " to $\frac{9}{16}$ "	3' up	.40	.35	.30
$\frac{5}{16}$ " to $\frac{7}{16}$ "	2½' up	.35	.30	.25

**Abundance (Early)**—A pinkish-red Japanese plum. Medium size. Flesh is yellow; sweet, aromatic. Tree is a vigorous grower.

**Bradshaw (Midseason)**—Medium to large; dark purplish red with yellowish dots and blue bloom. Flesh greenish-yellow. Good quality. Flavor rich, sweet. Blooms very late.

**Shropshire Damson (Late)**—The most widely planted Damson. Oval shape; purplish-black. Tree is strong, vigorous grower, quite hardy.

**Endicott (Midseason)**—Endicott combines the high quality of the European with the hardiness and adaptability of the Japanese. One of the sweetest, juiciest plums. It averages very large in size. Red.

**Italian Prune (Late)**—The largest, best and most widely grown of the prunes. Rich, purplish-black. Very large size, flesh yellow, aromatic, juicy, sweet.

**Compass Cherry-Plum**—Very hardy, bears young, often second year. Fruit is nearly inch in diameter, bright red; sweet, juicy and fine flavor.

**Lombard (Midseason)**—The most widely planted plum in America, noted for hardiness and dependability; unusually healthy, very productive, regular bearer.

**Omaha (Early)**—A large, round, coral-red plum. Flesh is yellow and sweet. Strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive.

**Reine Claude (Green Gage) (Midseason)**—A large, roundish, oval plum; light greenish-yellow. Firm, sweet, very juicy, aromatic; good to very good in quality. Tree is productive and hardy.

**Wickson**—Large to very large, dark red. Flesh yellow, quality good. Flavor sweet. Season medium. Blooms early.

**Wild Goose (Very Early)**—An old-time favorite, bright red; medium size. Flesh is yellow, very sweet, quality fair to good. Good shipper and keeper.

**Burbank (Midseason)**—A dark red, roundish Japanese plum, good quality and shipper. The flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic and sweet.

**French Damson (Late)**—Largest and best quality of the Damsons. Dull purplish-black color. Flesh sweet, good quality. Tree large, hardy and productive. Blooms midseason.

**Waneta**—A Hansen Hybrid—Exceptionally hardy, withstanding extremely hot and dry weather. Often bears second year. Color purplish-red, 2 inches in diameter.

## QUINCE ADDS FLAVOR

The Quince is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalade and cooked fruit. Trees thrive on well-drained, fairly rich soil, are long-lived, and being small, dwarfish growers, can be planted closely, 10 to 15 ft. Especially suited for yards and gardens.

	Each	Rate	5-Rate
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch diameter.....	.90		.80

## APRICOT (Superb)

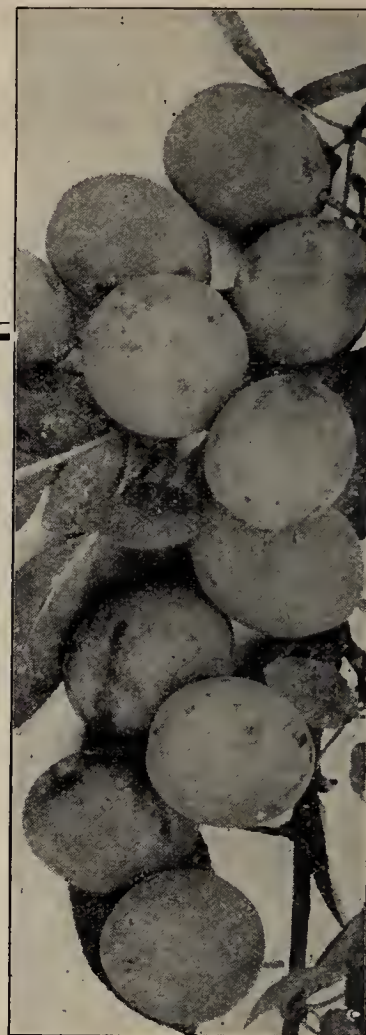
Same Prices and Sizes as Plums

Such delightfully luscious fruit as the Apricot really should be planted more than it is, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best peaches. Apricots will stand more winter cold than peaches, although the bloom is more apt to be injured by spring frosts. A northern or western slope is best so the opening of the buds will be retarded and the danger of frost damage lessened.

## NECTARINE (Surecrop)

Same Prices and Sizes as Plums

A cross between peach and plum. Has smooth skin like a plum and seed like a peach. Flesh and flavor of both plum and peach. Quality unusually pleasing. Color beautiful bright red; size about same as medium size peach.



## NEOSHO GUARANTEE

Every item we sell carries a complete guarantee of your entire satisfaction. We guarantee you will be pleased when shipment reaches you; that stock will be true-to-name, and arrive in a live, growing condition. You will be doing us a favor in reporting any complaint of any nature. Stock will be replaced or money refunded, as you prefer, on any complaints received within ten days.

Full confidence in the quality and vigor of our trees and plants enables us to offer **FREE REPLACEMENT** of any stock that fails to make growth if notified by June 1st following planting.

"I wish to express my thanks for the 1,000 apple trees I bought of you one year ago. They have made a fine growth. I like your way of doing business and will not hesitate to recommend your trees and way of business to anybody."—J. E. Anderson, Iowa.

### Bought Our Trees 7 Years in Succession

"Your last shipment came through good, a good bunch of trees. We haven't bought a tree from anyone else and have been pleased with your trees except the Grimes Golden Pippins which you got from another nursery for us. All the rest of the trees have made a good growth."—W. P. Murray, Michigan.

### Our Trees Give Satisfaction

"Of the stock I bought from you—I have all the trees growing and some of the apple trees are a great deal bigger than some trees I planted two years ago. If I plant more trees and if you have the trees I want I will order from your nursery. I found yours is a square deal and satisfaction."—A. J. Silveira, California.



# Delicious RASPBERRIES Are Easy to Grow

**G**REAT improvement has been made in raspberries in recent years and the Neosho varieties offered herewith are among the best. Among the favorites of the small fruits for the garden, the raspberry also makes a profitable market crop.



## HINTS ON SUCCESSFUL GROWING

May be planted in the fall where winters are mild, but should be mulched with straw or coarse manure for winter protection. Usually spring is the best time, especially with black or purple varieties.

Space plants 4 feet apart, in rows 6 feet apart, red varieties closer than blacks. Set an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery, in good rich soil; ground bone is a good fertilizer. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. Pinch back the young canes of black raspberries when 18 to 24 inches tall. This causes side branches to grow on the canes and makes the bushes more stocky and self-supporting. The next spring cut the side branches back a third to a half.

Red raspberries require no pruning except where the canes are very tall they may be cut back to 5 or 6 feet in height. Leave not more than 4 or 5 canes per plant, except possibly with very vigorous growers. Remove and burn old canes when the crop has been picked.

The dewberry trails on the ground and the tops are usually tied to stakes or wires in the spring. In cold climate a mulch of straw or earth is necessary in the winter.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
Chief (red) . . . . .	\$0.70	\$1.50	\$4.50
Cumberland (black) . . .	.60	1.25	3.75
Cuthbert (red) . . . . .			
Latham (red) . . . . .			
St. Regis (red) Everbearing			

**Chief**—The latest and best addition to Red Raspberry varieties. Might well be called Early Latham. It has all of Latham's good qualities plus the distinct advantage of ripening ten days earlier, yielding heavier and of much better flavor and shipping qualities.

**Cumberland (Black) (Midseason)**—The most widely planted black raspberry because of its productiveness and quality. Berries are extra large, fine and sweet.

**Cuthbert (Red) (Late)**—The best red because of its superior quality and flavor. Berries are large, rich crimson, firm and one of the best for canning.

**Latham**—Rich brilliant red, large and firm berry. Perfectly hardy, very heavy producer and most resistant to Mosaic. Originated in Minnesota.

**St. Regis (Red) (Everbearing)**—Bright red, small to large berries. Canes are hardy, prolific, healthy, drouth-resistant. Bears very early; after old canes have borne the young canes begin bearing and produce until frost. Very thorough cultivation is necessary, otherwise berries of first crop will be small and no second crop may form. Succeeds further south than other varieties.

### The Neosho Guarantee Protects You

The broad Neosho Guarantee gives you complete assurance of protection on all Neosho Nursery Stock. Not only that your stock will arrive in good condition, but that it will grow, for Neosho will replace any stock FREE that fails to make growth if we are notified by June 1st following planting. Place your order EARLY.

# Grow Your Own Gooseberries and Currants

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS are used chiefly in making jams, jellies, pies, preserves, tarts, etc. They contain a large amount of pectin, which is necessary for jelly making. Gooseberries are grown slightly farther south than Currants, suffering less from hot, dry weather. Bear second or third year.

## GOOSEBERRIES

Oregon Champion.....	3 for .85	12 for \$3.15
Downing .....	3 for .60	12 for 2.00

**Downing**—The most widely grown variety; medium to large; pale green. Vigorous, and very productive; rarely attacked by mildew.

**Oregon (Champion)**—A large green berry, season late. Very productive, rarely attacked by mildew. An improved variety which combines the large size and high quality of the Downing with the productiveness and vigor of the Houghton.

## CURRANTS

Perfection (red) large.....	3 for .85	12 for \$3.15
London Market (red).....	3 for .60	12 for 2.00
White Grape (white).....		

**London Market (Midseason to Late)**—Very hardy. Medium to large, dark red, rather acid. Clusters compact.

**Perfection (Midseason)**—Large, bright red berry in long, compact clusters; sprightly, sub-acid. Vigorous and productive.

**White Grape**—The best white currant. Large clusters of white or golden-green berries, mildly acid in flavor.

"Thanks for the fine trees sent me last year. All started very well and I believe I will have a 100% stand. I am glad to say that the trees you have sent me the past two years were the finest I have ever had from any nursery and I have purchased well over 2,000."—W. L. Rosin, Ohio.

"The 80 trees I received last year were the best trees ever shipped to this part of Arizona. They made wonderful growth for the first year."—T. G. Dunham, Arizona.

"I want to say that I am mighty well pleased with the (1500 apple) trees. They seemed to be good clean stock in every way and fine trees."—Ira Olmstead, Nebraska.



# Grapes Give Big Returns with Little Effort

**E**VERY home garden should have its grape vine, for few fruits return such large rewards for so little effort. The most dependable of fruits, the grape con-

tinues to bear well even under unfavorable conditions. Below are listed a variety of kinds in select and commercial grades—every one an exceptional value.

## 2-year No. 1 Select Vines

These are strong, healthy, well rooted, vigorous vines that will produce the maximum results in the shortest time.

	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate
Concord (Black).....	.14	.12	.10	.07	.06
Moore Early (Black).....	.17	.14	.12	.09	.07
Agawam (Red).....	.20	.17	.14	.12	.10
Catawba (Red).....					
Diamond (White).....					
Niagara (White).....					
Worden (Black).....					
Delaware (Red).....	.20	.17	.14	.12	.10
Campbell Early (Black).....					

## Commercial Grade

	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate
Concord .....	.11	.09	.07	.05	.04
Moore Early .....	.12	.10	.08	.06	.04½
Agawam .....	.15	.13	.11	.09	
Catawba (Red).....					
Diamond .....					
Niagara .....					
Worden .....					
Delaware .....	.15	.13	.11	.09	
Campbell Early .....					

**Agawam (Red)**—The most popular and widely grown of the Red Grapes. Bunches are large. Berry is large, rich, sweet and aromatic. Vine is vigorous and self-fertile. Ripens after Concord and can be kept much longer, and improves in flavor.

**Brighton (Red)**—A handsome high quality red grape; clusters and berries are large. Vigorous, productive, dependable, adaptable to various soils.

**Campbell Early (Black)** — Bunch and berry are large; high quality. Ripens about two weeks before Concord. Blooms midseason.

**Catawba (Red)**—The last to ripen; bunch and berries are large; the flesh is juicy, pulpy and possesses a delightful sugary flavor.

**Concord (Black)**—The most widely planted grape. Superior in hardiness,

productivity and regularity in bearing and in ability to withstand disease and insects. Bunch and berry good size. It is the leader for making grape juice. No other grape has been able to compete with it on the market, as it can be produced so cheaply. Blooms midseason.

**Delaware (Red)**—The standard of quality; the best table grape. Unusually hardy; usually bears abundantly. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. It commands the highest prices, and is valuable north and south for both home use and market. Blooms rather late.

**Diamond (Green)** — Seldom surpassed in quality and beauty. It is the hardiest, most productive and vigorous of the green grapes. A good keeper and shipper. It deserves a high

place among the best for commercial and home vineyards. Can be grown as widely as Concord. Blooms midseason.

**Moore's Early (Purplish-black)**—The most widely planted early commercial grape. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord. Good quality. It is best described as an early Concord. Blooms midseason.

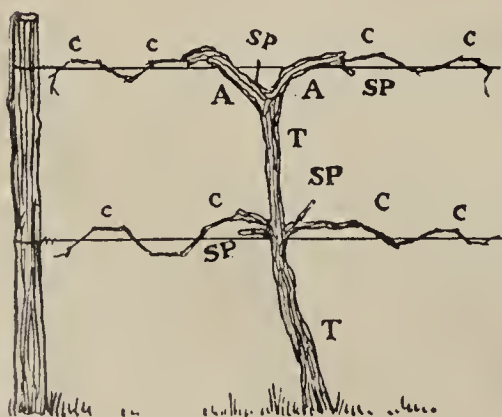
**Niagara (Green)**—The most widely planted green grape. Larger bunches and berries than Concord, as good, or better quality. Productive, vigorous, adaptable. Ripens about with Concord. Blooms midseason.

**Worden (Black)**—Much better quality, larger berries and bunches and handsomer than Concord and is equally healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens a week to ten days earlier than Concord.



Proper Care Brings Great Rewards

These Concord and Niagara grape vines bore fruit the second season. They were planted by our customer, Mr. Wm. Meyers of Brookfield, Mo., in the spring and the picture was taken 18 months after planting.



Mature Vine Pruned.

T—Trunk.

A—Arms.

C—Canes, one year old, on which fruit is borne.

SP—Spurs from which canes will grow for fruit the next year.

## Scientific Pruning Increases Crop

A mature grape vine pruned according to the accepted Kniffin System is shown in accompanying illustration. This is capable of producing forty to fifty bunches of grapes, approximately twenty pounds.

Necessary procedure to train such a vine.

1. Start with two-year No. 1 vines secured from a reliable nursery.
2. At the time of planting, remove all top but one cane and cut back to two joints.
3. At the end of first growing season train one cane straight up to the top wire and remove all other wood.

4. At the end of second year prune again leaving fruiting canes on lower wire, removing balance of wood.

5. At the end of third growing season prune again, leaving fruiting canes on both wires.

6. Bear in mind that grape vines fruit on the new wood and the canes of short joints are to be preferred, hence at each wire each year two spurs are left of two joints each to produce the fruiting wood for the following year, one can be fruited and one can be spurred back again as shown in illustration.



# STRAWBERRIES — the Delight of the Home Garden

THOSE who have never tasted sun-ripened strawberries picked from the vine have missed a rare delight! Even a small patch of strawberry plants produce a wealth of fruit, and the new ever-bearing varieties produce fruit all summer long. The varieties below offer proven kinds of satisfying Neosho quality.



Everbearing Varieties				
	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 250
Mastodon.....	.55	.85	\$1.50	\$3.25
Progressive.....	.45	.75	1.25	2.75
Standard Varieties				
Aroma (late).....	.40	.60	.95	\$1.98
Blakemore (midseason).....				
Dunlap (midseason).....				
Ozark Early.....				

(Above Prices All Prepaid)

**Aroma (Midseason to Late)** — A richly colored large berry, deliciously aromatic in flavor. Ripens over a long season. Its chief merits are resistance to disease, productiveness and attractiveness, firmness and high quality of the fruit. Best adapted to silt or clay soils. 125,000 crates, 24 quarts each, are shipped out of Neosho per year, practically all Aroma. They were sent to New England, Canada, Colorado, Texas and numerous other states.

**Ozark Early (Extra Early)** — Dark red, excellent quality berry; large for their season. The plant is vigorous and productive.

**Progressive (Everbearing)** — Bears first summer and fall, second year in spring and fall. The berries are medium size, dark crimson and delicious in

quality. The plant is unusually healthy, vigorous, very hardy and productive. It needs a rich soil amply supplied with moisture. If an early frost catches one set of blossoms, another is formed immediately. The first season the blossoms and runners should be cut off until about the middle of July.

**Mastodon (Everbearing)** — Now holds first place among the everbearers. Produces great quantities of the largest berries of any of the everbearing varieties, and is a strong grower and heavy fruiter. Successful both for home and gardens and as a commercial variety.

**Blakemore** — A new variety introduced and highly recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; it is a cross between Premier and Mis-

sionary. A fine quality berry of light red color, good size; and an extra heavy producer. Flesh is firm with solid center, a fine shipping berry and ripens a week earlier than Aroma.

**(Senator) Dunlap (Midseason)** — One of the most widely planted varieties. Noted for dependability and productiveness. A medium sized handsome berry, deep glossy red, exceedingly juicy; very good quality. Plants are very hardy and drouth-resistant. Adapted to any type of soil and wide variation in climate.

“The young trees (380) bought of you are growing fine.” — R. L. Spaulding, Illinois.

“I bought of them (another nursery) after I received your trees, 1,000 peach, and while practically all of yours grew, only about 1/8 of theirs grew.” — Stanley Goldy, Washington.



The Right and Wrong Way to Set Strawberry Plants.  
A—Too Shallow. B—Too Deep. C—Just Right.

## Suggestions for Culture

Cover the ground with well-rotted manure—a wheelbarrow load to each 100 square feet. Plow or dig the ground and pulverize deeply and thoroughly.

Do not plant in ground that has just been in sod; if you do, the white grubs will probably destroy the plants.

Cut back the roots to about 4 inches and put them in water.

Be particularly careful to set plants the correct depth, the crowns just level with the surface, and firm the soil about the roots.

Cultivate about once a week, and only an inch or two deep, but not when the ground is wet.

Keep the blossoms picked off the first season on standard varieties and until about July 1st on Everbearers.

The hill system produces the largest and finest berries.



# BLACKBERRIES and DEWBERRIES

**B**OTH blackberries and dewberries will repay cultivation in the home garden and are very profitable as a market crop. The Youngberry described below is a new introduction remarkable for size and luscious flavor.

## Varieties and Prices

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
Eldorado . . . . .	<b>\$0.70</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>
Early Harvest . . . . }	<b>.60</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>4.00</b>
Lucretia Dewberry . . }			
McDonald . . . . .	<b>.50</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>3.50</b>

**Early Harvest (Early)** — Glossy black, medium size, good quality, not very hardy, requiring protection in the north.

**Eldorado (Midseason)**—Medium to large, jet black, sweet and melting, very good quality; very hardy. Vigorous and productive.

**McDonald (Very Early)**—A blackberry-dewberry hybrid. It is large, oblong, very good quality; drouth-resistant, vigorous grower; plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart. The vine trails on the ground the first season like the dewberry, but grows upright the next year. Grown in Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. Not hardy and is self-sterile. Plant every fourth row with Lucretia Dewberry or Early Harvest to develop good berries.

**Lucretia Dewberries (Very Early)** —The best known and most widely planted dewberry. The berries are large, long, firm and good quality; very sweet if left on the vines a day or two after they would be picked for shipping.

## CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS FOR BLACKBERRIES

Where winters are mild plant in the fall but mulch with straw or coarse manure for winter protection.

Plant 3 feet or more apart in rows 5 feet or more apart. Set an inch or two deeper than in the nursery row and cut back the tops to 6 inches or less.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are set and continued every week or two until a month before freezing weather. Pinch off the tops of the young canes when at a height of 2½ feet—3 feet. Immediately after picking, old canes should be cut out and burned and also all but 3 or 4 new canes to each plant.

A wire trellis is often used. Posts are set 15 to 30 feet apart in the row and the canes tied to a wire about 2½ feet above the ground.

## YOUNGBERRY (A New Introduction)

The Youngberry is a cross between a Loganberry and a Dewberry. Berries extra large, often two inches long. Color dark purplish-red. Flavor very much like Red Raspberry. Imagine a fruit of the quality of Red Raspberry and the size of a Dewberry. Very productive; fine for home use and local market. Hardy as far north as Kansas City.

Per 25	Per 100
<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>

## HORSERADISH

True Maliner Kren which is noted for its vigorous growth and large size roots.

	Per 3	Per 12	Per 25
Selected Crowns	<b>.50</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>\$2.50</b>
Cuttings	<b>.20</b>	<b>.70</b>	<b>1.25</b>

"The (66 apple) trees were much nicer than I expected at that price. Thanks."  
—L. F. Harrison, Indiana.

### Best and Cheapest

"This is conclusive proof of the thriftiness of your stock, and wish to add another thought; we were given the best service, and the best packed trees, the cheapest trees laid down at our station, and in every way pleased more with your stock than any nursery that we ever had any dealings with."  
—E. E. Evans, Illinois.

# Succulent Early Spring Vegetables

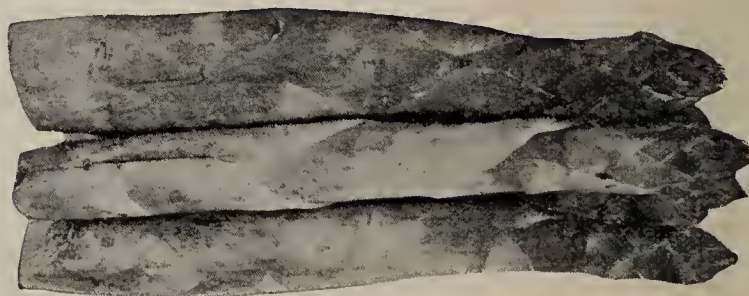


## RHUBARB (Whole Roots)

The succulent stems of Rhubarb are a delicious and healthful dessert either stewed or in pies. Comes at an early season when most needed and appreciated.

Our roots are grown from Myatts Linnaeus seed, a large tender pink variety.

	Per 6	Per 12	Per 25
⅝" to 1" diameter	<b>.45</b>	<b>.80</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
½" to ⅝" diameter	<b>.35</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>.90</b>



## EARLY ASPARAGUS

Every home garden should have Asparagus, one of the earliest and most wholesome vegetables, and when canned retains its flavor better than most vegetables.

**Mary Washington**—The most resistant to rust and is superior in color, size and flavor.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
2-year.....	<b>.60</b>	<b>\$2.00</b>	<b>\$7.50</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>
1-year.....	<b>.40</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>7.50</b>



# Perennial Flowers Bring Joy Year After Year

**F**EW plants return such rich dividends of beauty for their cost and care as perennials. Year after year they delight the gardener anew with their bloom. Neosho Perennials include familiar favorites and improved new varieties of the superior Neosho Quality at low prices.



**Group 1 -** <sup>3</sup> for **50c** POSTPAID <sup>12</sup> for **\$1<sup>75</sup>**

*Two-year, Field Grown*

**Catchfly (Lychnis)**—Fine old-fashioned flower bearing large heads of brilliant pink flowers all summer. 8" to 10" tall.

**Chrysanthemum**—Well known early autumn blooming plants of various colors.

**Clove Pinks (Dianthus)**—Rich colored flowers of spicy fragrance on spikes 12" to 18" high. Handsome glaucous green foliage. Will bloom all summer if flowers are cut.

**Columbine (Aquilegia)**—A graceful and beautiful perennial of various colors, blooming in spring. Should be planted in partial shade 12" apart.

**Coreopsis (Tickseed)**—Foliage small, with large bright yellow, daisy like flowers from June through August. One to two feet high. Excellent in masses in border. Good for cutting.

**Eupatorium Coelestinum (Hardy Ageratum)**—Light purple flowers similar to Ageratum in flower from August until frost. 12" to 24".

**Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)**—One of the most desirable hardy plants, has large daisy-like flowers 2 to 3 in. across, brilliant yellow at tips shading to maroon at center, profusely borne on strong stems 2 or 3 ft. high. Blossoms from June through October. Good for cutting.

**Shasta Daisy**—Large white flowers on long stems from June through July. Excellent for cutting.

**Stokesia**—Cornflower Aster. A handsome perennial with china Aster-like flowers that appear late in the season on erect leafy stems 1' to 2' high. Blooms from July through October.

**Hollyhocks**—Old-fashioned flower growing 6'-8' tall. Should be planted in clumps.

**Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)**—Brilliant flower heads of pink, white and crimson shades on leafy erect stems. 10" to 18" high in May and June. Really a biennial.

## Rock Garden Plants

*Two-year, Field Grown*

Postpaid, 3 for.....**.60**  
Postpaid, 12 for.....**\$2.00**

**Alyssum Saxatile (Basket of Gold)**—Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. 1' tall. Needs good drainage.

**Arabis Alpina (Rockcress)**—Pure white flowers produced in dense masses in April and May. 1' tall.

**Campanula Carpatia (Bellflower)**—Compact tufts 8" high with clear blue flowers on erect stems. June to October.

**Helianthemum (Rock Rose)**—Form dense masses of pleasing foliage studded with small brilliant flowers of various colors. Must have full exposure to sun. 9".

**Iberis Gibraltarica (Candytuft)**—A sheet of white flowers in spring completely covering its rich dark green foliage. 1' tall.

**Linum Flavum (Flax)**—Elegant, feathery leaved, free flowering, hardy perennials with transparent yellow blossoms. Dry sunny location.

**Cerastium Tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer)**—A low growing plant with silvery white foliage, producing abundance of snow white flowers in May.

**Saponaria (Soapwort)**—Pretty prostrate rockery plant, flowers rosy-pink in great abundance in May and June.

**Sedum Stolonifera (Stonecrop)**—Evergreen leaves, flowers purplish pink in July and August. 6".

**Thymus (Thyme)**—Prostrate creeping plant with fragrant foliage with rosy purple or crimson flowers in June and July.

**Tunica Saxifraga (Coat Flower)**—Slender graceful plants with hairlike stems covered with small Baby's Breath-like flowers of light pink all summer.

**Group 2 -** <sup>3</sup> for **65c** POSTPAID <sup>12</sup> for **\$2<sup>25</sup>**

*Two-year, Field Grown*

**Aster**—Autumn flowering perennials, in various colors. 2'-3' high.

**Aster Feltham Blue**—A free flowering blue.

**Aster Novae Angliae Roseum Superbum**—Almost red and a profuse bloomer.

**Baby's Breath (Gypsophila)**—Numerous feathery panicles of small, starry white flowers borne in profusion on thread-like stalks in early summer.

**Balloon Flower (Platycodon)**—Large showy bell-shaped flowers of deep blue produced on 20-inch spikes all summer.

**Canterbury Bells (Campanula)**—Two or three-foot spikes of various colored large bell-shaped flowers during May and June. A biennial.

**Delphinium (Larkspur)**—Beautiful stately spikes 4' to 6' tall of various blue shades in June.

**Delphinium (Bellamosa)**—Dark blue.

**Delphinium (Belladonna)**—Sky blue.

**Delphinium (Gold Medal Hybrids)**—Shades of deepest indigo, royal purple and pastel tones.

**Foxglove (Digitalis)**—Flower heads over 3' long crowded with bell-shaped blossoms in colors from white and shell pink to deepest rose in June and July.

**Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)**—Dainty rich blue flowers with yellow eye, produced freely all summer. Will thrive in moist, shady borders.

**Lemon Lily (Hemerocallis)**—Sweet scented clear yellow lily-like flowers on erect stems 2' to 3' high in June and July. Leaves are long and narrow.

**Oriental Poppy (Papaver)**—Large open flowers 6" to 8" across, brilliant orange-scarlet, borne on strong hairy stems 2' to 3' high. Foliage large rough grayish green, becomes unsightly after blooming in June.

**Pansies, Hardy (Viola)**—Best edging plant, remaining in full bloom from May until October if not allowed to go to seed. Pure rich violet and yellow shades.

**Painted Daisy (Pyrethrum)**—Showy daisy-like flowers of all shades of color except blue and yellow, on long stems in May and June. Elegant, finely cut foliage. 18" to 24" high.

**Plaintain Lily (Funkia)**—Handsome large green foliage with lily-like blue flowers on spikes 2' to 3' tall, from July to August.

**Phlox**—Beautiful border plants, most effective in late summer and early fall. Large flower heads of various brilliant colors. Never let go to seed.

**Phlox Beacon**—Brilliant cherry red, 36" tall.

**Phlox Rijnstroom**—Lovely rose pink, 36" tall.

**Phlox Rheinlander**—Large salmon pink, 36" tall.

**Phlox Richard Wallace**—White with red eye, 24" tall.

**Phlox Miss Lingard**—White with faint pink shadings, 36" tall.

**Red Hot Poker (Tritoma)**—Long narrow, grassy leaves, drooping tubular flowers of rich orange-scarlet on long dense spikes in August to October.

**Artemesia (Silver King)**—A striking white leaved contrast plant, gives an effect of bright frosted silver. 3' high. Excellent for winter bouquets.

## Hints on Growing Perennials Successfully

Clay soil should be made lighter with manure and sand. It pays to mix in thoroughly well-rotted manure or bone-meal in good soil that has been deeply dug.

Set plants a little deeper than they stood in the nursery and spread out the roots. Plants moved in full growth should always be cut back.

Cultivate during the growing season to preserve moisture, to aerate the soil, and to keep down weeds.

In dry spells, water thoroughly at intervals rather than frequent sprinklings.



# Shade and Ornamental Trees

THE beauty of form, eye-resting green and cool shade of trees make them invaluable in the plan for beautifying the home. Neosho Ornamental and Shade Trees are selected as to variety and stock for

rapid growth and resistance to blight. All Neosho trees are straight and shapely, the larger sizes well branched and roots are heavy and carefully dug. Every item offers exceptional value.



Norway Maple

**Ash, Mountain, European (Sorbus Aucuparia)**—20' to 30'—Handsome foliage turning to orange-scarlet in fall. The white flowers appearing in May are followed by large clusters of red fruits which remain most of the winter.

	Each	5-rate
6' to 8'.....	<b>\$2.00</b>	<b>\$1.75</b>
5' to 6'.....	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.25</b>

**Dogwood, White Flowering (Cornus Florida)**—20' to 25'—Few trees in the middle west can compare with the beauty of the Dogwood in full bloom. Flowers immense, a clear white, 3 in. across and are produced in great abundance before leaves appear. Foliage grayish green, turning to blood red in fall.

	Each	5-rate
3' to 4'.....	<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>\$1.25</b>
2' to 3'.....	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.00</b>

**Flowering Crab, Bechtels (Malus Ioensis)**—10' to 15'—Forms a rounded compact, low tree, which is a profusion of double, pink fragrant flowers in May. Foliage is attractive and ornamental, fruits follow the flowers. Useful as specimen or in tall shrub groups.

	Each	5-rate
3' to 4'.....	<b>\$1.00</b>	<b>.75</b>
2' to 3'.....	<b>.75</b>	<b>.60</b>

**Flowering Crab, Hopa (Malus Hopa)**—10' to 15'—A new hybrid, in early spring a wealth of rose-crimson flowers, grows taller and faster than Bechtels. Has brilliant little crimson fruits carrying on into Autumn.

	Each	5-rate
5' to 6'.....	<b>\$1.35</b>	<b>\$1.25</b>
4' to 5'.....	<b>1.00</b>	<b>.90</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>.80</b>	<b>.75</b>

**Flowering Crab, Redvein (Malus Niedzwetzkyana)**—12' to 15'—Large red flowers in April. Purplish-red fruit and foliage gives this tree a very striking appearance all summer.

	Each	5-rate
5' to 6'.....	<b>\$1.35</b>	<b>\$1.25</b>
4' to 5'.....	<b>1.00</b>	<b>.90</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>.80</b>	<b>.75</b>

**Red Bud (Cercis Canadensis)**—15' tall, with irregular shape and large round dark green leaves. Flowers appear before the leaves and are an unusual shade of dark pink.

	Each	5-rate
6' to 8'.....	<b>\$1.40</b>	<b>\$1.30</b>
5' to 6'.....	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.00</b>
4' to 5'.....	<b>.80</b>	<b>.75</b>

**Umbrella Catalpa (Catalpa Bignonioides Nana)**—10' to 12'—A round headed tree, the top being umbrella shaped. Leaves are large and make a dense shade. Ideal for formal or balanced plantings. Can be kept compact and symmetrical by small amount of trimming.

	Each	5-rate
2 yr. heads—5' stems.....	<b>\$1.25</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>
1 yr. heads—5' stems.....	<b>1.00</b>	<b>.80</b>

**White Fringe (Chlonanthus Virginica)**—15' to 25'—Has large clusters of feathery white flowers in May, followed by bluish-black berries. Leaves large and attractive. Can be used as shrub borders where height is desired.

	Each	5-rate
2' to 3'.....	<b>\$1.35</b>	<b>\$1.25</b>

**Willow, Pussy (Salix Discolor)**—15' to 20'—This tree produces in early spring showy catkins that are very ornamental. Best grown in bush form. Makes ideal background for rock garden.

	Each	5-Rate
5' to 6'.....	<b>.65</b>	<b>.60</b>
4' to 5'.....	<b>.50</b>	<b>.45</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>.35</b>	<b>.30</b>

**Plum, Purple Leaves (Prunus Pissardi)**—10' to 12'—Low growing tree or tall shrub. Can be used either as specimen or in shrub groups for accent. Leaves are rich reddish-purple all summer.

	Each	5-Rate
4' to 5'.....	<b>.80</b>	<b>.75</b>
3' to 4'.....	<b>.65</b>	<b>.60</b>

**WEeping WILLOWs**  
**Weeping Willow, Wisconsin (Salix Blanda)**—25' to 40'—A hardy tree with slender drooping branches.

	Each	5-rate
8' to 10'.....	<b>\$1.75</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.00</b>
5' to 6'.....	<b>.75</b>	<b>.60</b>

**Willow, Golden Weeping (Salix Niobe)**—20' to 30'—Golden bark, drooping branches.

(Prices as above)

**Ash, Green (Fraxinus Viridis)**—50' to 60'—Shapely, round headed tree with slender, spreading branches; rapid growing.

	Each	5-rate
10' to 12'.....	<b>\$1.75</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
8' to 10'.....	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.00</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>.80</b>	<b>.70</b>

**Ash, White (Fraxinus Americana)**—50' to 60'—One of the most desirable trees for landscape and street planting. The trunk is straight and smooth. Exceptionally clean and rapid growing, with handsome foliage which in Autumn colors a mellow gold tinged with bronzy purple. It is easily transplanted and prefers a rich loamy soil with sunny exposure but grows well in any well drained location.

	Each	5-rate
10' to 12'.....	<b>\$2.00</b>	<b>\$1.75</b>
8' to 10'.....	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.10</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>.90</b>	<b>.80</b>

**Birch, White, European (Betula Alba)**—30' to 80'—Erect growing, slender branches. Old wood is white. Effective as lawn specimen, especially in front of evergreens.

	Each	5-rate
6' to 8'.....	<b>\$2.00</b>	<b>\$1.75</b>

**Box Elder or Ash Leaved Maple (Acer Negundo)**—30' to 60'—A rapid growing spreading tree which endures dry soil. Often used for windbreaks.

	Each	5-rate
6' to 8'.....	<b>\$1.00</b>	<b>.80</b>



**CHINESE ELM (Ulmus Pumila)**—6 feet tall when planted. 11 feet tall and 1½ inches in diameter after two years' growth. Remarkable for resistance to drought, to severe extremes of temperature, to insects and diseases; for its graceful beauty; for rapidity of growth and for adaptability to different soils.

These are  
Nursery Grown,  
Well Shaped  
Heavy Rooted  
Specimens

◆  
**EVERYTHING  
GUARANTEED**



# Beautify Your Home With Leafy Shade Trees

**Elm, American (Ulmus Americana)**—80' to 100'—A noble native tree of majestic height and graceful drooping branches with handsome leaves. One of the best types for wide spread shade in the yard. Indispensable for park and avenue plantings.

	Each	5-rate
10' to 12'.....	<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>\$1.25</b>
8' to 10'.....	<b>1.00</b>	<b>.90</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>.70</b>	<b>.60</b>

**Elm, Chinese (Ulmus Pumila)**—30' to 50'—A very fast grower, enduring drought and extremes of temperature, very free from diseases and insect injury. Leaves out early in spring and sheds them late in fall. Leaves smaller, branches more slender than American Elm. Hardy.

	Each	5-rate
10' to 12'.....	<b>\$1.75</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
8' to 10'.....	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.25</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>1.00</b>	<b>.90</b>
5' to 6'.....	<b>.70</b>	<b>.65</b>

**Elm, Chinese (Special Strain)**—30' to 50'—Broad Leaf. A brand new improved sort of this popular tree, developed in our nursery. Is a faster grower, has larger leaves of a dark green color. Very desirable. Cannot be purchased elsewhere.

	Each	5-rate
8' to 10'.....	<b>\$1.65</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.15</b>
5' to 6'.....	<b>.80</b>	<b>.65</b>

**Elm, Moline (Ulmus Moline)**—60' to 80'—Fast growing, more erect and compact than American Elm, large leaves, smooth bark.

	Each	5-rate
8' to 10'.....	<b>\$1.65</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.25</b>

**Linden, American (Tilia Americana)**—60'—Basswood or Whitewood. A stately tree with large shining leaves and yellow flowers which attract honey bees. A rapid grower. A good street tree.

	Each	5-rate
8' to 10'.....	<b>\$2.25</b>	<b>\$2.00</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.50</b>

**Maple, Hard or Sugar (Acer Saacharum)**—60'—We believe this is the king of shade trees. Straight and symmetrical, resistant to diseases and long lived. Its handsome foliage is a blaze of color in the fall. Cannot be excelled for street and lawn planting. While its growth is not as rapid as many softer wooded trees, it is much more permanent and desirable.

	Each	5-rate
10' to 12'.....	<b>\$2.75</b>	<b>\$2.50</b>
8' to 10'.....	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.00</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.85</b>

**Maple, Norway (Acer Platanoides)**—30' to 60'—Handsome, low-headed, compact growing, with broad, deep green foliage holding its color late into fall. Valuable for lawns and parks.  
(Prices same as Sugar Maple)

**Maple, Silver or Soft (Acer Dasycarpum)**—60'—Very fast growing, valued for producing quick shade.

	Each	5-rate
10' to 12'.....	<b>\$1.25</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>
8' to 10'.....	<b>.90</b>	<b>.75</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>.60</b>	<b>.50</b>
5' to 6'.....	<b>.45</b>	<b>.40</b>

**Maple, Schwedlers—The Purple Norway (Acer Platanoides Schwedleri)**—40' to 60'—Leaves are red and purple in spring, purplish-green in midsummer, golden yellow in fall.

	Each	5-rate
6' to 8'.....	<b>\$3.00</b>	<b>\$2.75</b>

**Mulberry, Russian (Morus Alba Tata-rica)**—20' to 25'—Very hardy, small black sweet fruits.

	Each	5-rate
5' to 6'.....	<b>.50</b>	<b>.40</b>

**Oak, Pin (Quercus Palustris)**—30' to 60'—A charming medium size cone shaped tree, distinguished by its straight trunk, the drooping tendency of its lower limbs and its fine, sharply pointed, deeply cut leaves. Long lived and a fast grower in moist soils.

	Each	5-rate
8' to 10'.....	<b>\$2.75</b>	<b>\$2.50</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.00</b>

**Oak, Red (Quercus Rubra)**—The best all-round Oak. Grows to 80 feet and has handsome broad leaves giving splendid shade, turning a rich purplish crimson in fall. A vigorous grower, quickly developing a broad rounded head. Grows and thrives anywhere.

(Prices same as Pin Oak)

**Sycamore or Plane Tree (Platanus Occidentalis)**—100'—A handsome large tree, with branches creamy white in winter. Leaves are large. Stands smoke and gas of cities, well.

	Each	5-rate
8' to 10'.....	<b>\$1.75</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.00</b>
5' to 6'.....	<b>1.00</b>	<b>.75</b>

**Poplar, Carolina (Populus Eugenel)**—25' to 40'—Very rapid growing, healthy, hardy tree with large glossy, pale to deep green leaves; pyramidal in form. Useful for temporary results.

	Each	5-rate
8' to 10'.....	<b>.75</b>	<b>.65</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>.50</b>	<b>.45</b>
5' to 6'.....	<b>.35</b>	<b>.30</b>

**Poplar, Lombardy (Populus Nigra Italica)**—60'—A narrow, steeple-like tree, strikingly picturesque, valuable as specimens, as screens, in mixed plantings for contrast with broader trees and behind buildings. Rapid growing.

	Each	5-rate
8' to 10'.....	<b>\$1.00</b>	<b>.75</b>
6' to 8'.....	<b>.75</b>	<b>.50</b>
5' to 6'.....	<b>.50</b>	<b>.40</b>





# Tree Growing Facts Which Increase Profits

## Preparing the Ground

Land that has been in some cultivated farm or garden crop is usually in the best condition for fruit trees and plants. **Plow deep and work the ground thoroughly.**

An ideal soil, mellow, deep, fertile loam, is not often available and it may even be necessary to go to considerable trouble to improve the dirt you have; for instance, for fruit trees dig a hole 2 feet in diameter, throwing the surface soil to one side, then digging out the subsoil to a depth of 6 to 12 inches, putting it in a pile by itself. Then throw in a few shovelfuls of well-decayed manure. Next throw in the surface soil. In this set the tree and use other surface soil to fill the hole. The other pile of subsoil can be scattered on the surface. Well-rotted manure, wood ashes and ground bone or cottonseed meal can be mixed in with the surface soil used to fill the hole, but care should be taken to avoid having too much of any fertilizer come in contact with the roots. For gooseberries and currants the holes should be about 2 feet in diameter and for raspberries and blackberries dig a trench 15 to 18 inches wide.

## Handling Trees on Arrival

If possible plant at once.

If the weather is too cold, put the box or bundle in a cool but frost-proof cellar.

If the weather is warm and you are not ready to plant, unpack at once and place the stock in a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the box or bundle and spread old sacks or canvas over them. Sprinkle enough water on the trees to keep them from drying out, but do not drench the roots and tops. If possible heel them in, preferably at the north side of a building where they will have protection from the sun and their development will be retarded.

## Heeling in Trees

Select a well-drained location. Dig a trench deep enough and wide enough to hold the roots without crowding. Fine, moist soil should be packed rather firmly about the roots. Then heap more soil on the roots and a third or more of the tops. Some growers completely cover the trees. If the ground is too dry moisten the dirt about the roots. Some growers get their trees in the fall and heel them in over winter so as to be sure to have them on hand when conditions are right for planting in the spring.

## Treatment for "Dried Out" Trees

Sometimes trees are somewhat dried out in transit but can be restored by burying them in wet dirt or put in a pond for one to three days.

## Handling Trees at Planting

Success is largely a matter of avoiding exposure of roots and tops to the sun or drying winds, and to thorough firming the soil about the roots. Cut off any bruised or broken ends and shorten any roots that are extra long and put the trees at once in a barrel or tub about one-fourth full of water. Some use a semi-liquid of water and dirt (not heavy clay).

## Setting the Trees

Assuming that the ground has been properly prepared, it will not be necessary to dig large holes. 12 to 18 inches square and about the same depth will be large enough for the average size apple tree.

The top soil should be put to one side so that it can be used to fill in about the roots.

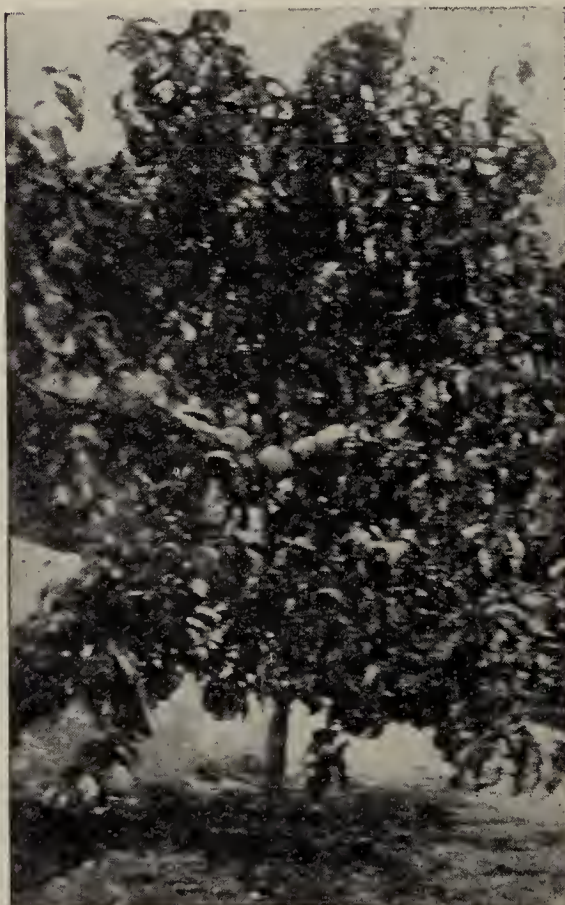
After a tree has been placed in its exact position and about as deep as it stood in the nursery, the roots are spread out and **good top soil** worked under and around them. Moving the tree slightly up and down will help to get the soil under the roots. Then fill the hole half full and **tramp the soil firmly**. After this fill the hole to the top and again **tramp the soil**. Lastly throw a few shovelfuls of loose dirt about the tree to prevent loss of moisture.

If you have to plant when the ground is very dry a bucket of water should be poured around the roots after they

## Fruit Tree "Fillers"

Fillers are trees set between apple trees, and may be cherry or peach or young-bearing, smaller growing apple trees like Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wagener, Wealthy, King David. Cherry and peach are not as desirable as apple because the methods of handling, especially spraying, are different.

Of course, filler trees must be removed when they begin to crowd the permanent trees. There should be no more hesitation about cutting out the fillers than in removal of a limb at pruning time.



J. H. Hale Peaches the Third Season at Keremeos, B. C. The trees came from Neosho Nurseries.

have been well covered but before the hole is filled. Ordinarily watering is not necessary and might do more harm than good.

Don't put manure or other fertilizer in the holes in contact with the roots; spread it on the ground around the tree.

## Planting Distances

Some varieties need more room when full grown than others of same kind. Yellow Transparent, a small upright grower, and Rhode Island Greening, a large spreading tree, represent extremes in apple trees.

Apple .....	30 ft. apart
Cherry .....	20 ft. apart
Peach or Plum.....	20 ft. apart
Pear, Standard .....	20 ft. apart

	Plants	Rows
Blackberry	5'	7'
Black Raspberry	4'	6'
Red Raspberry	3'	5'
Currant	4'	6'
Gooseberry	5'	6'
Grape	8'	10'
Strawberry	1½' to 3'	3½' to 4'
Asparagus	15"	3'
Rhubarb	2'	4'

To determine number of trees per acre for any given distance, multiply distance between trees in row by width of row. Take resulting answer and divide 43,560 by it. For example: To determine number of trees, planted 30x30, required to set one acre.  $30 \times 30 = 900$ .  $43,560 \div 900 = 49$  trees per acre.

**THE SECOND STEP** is to place your order with a reliable firm. Inferior stock is costly at any price. You may forget the price but not the quality.

## Care of Transplanted Trees

The first two years is the critical period. It is of vital importance to have them make a good start, for summer drought is likely to prove fatal to trees of low vigor and slow growth. So it is necessary to cultivate thoroughly and systematically to conserve the moisture and aerate the soil. The first summer the soil should be frequently stirred to make a soil mulch and prevent baking and crusting of the surface. The second summer the ground should first be plowed deep, as early in the spring as possible. Cultivation should be stopped about July 15th to August 1st that the trees may have time to mature and harden in preparation for winter.

## Rabbit and Mice Protection

The best way is to put around the trunk a roll of galvanized wire cloth of one-fourth inch mesh. Many use paper but remove it in late spring. Some have found it effective to paint the trunks with Lime Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead.

Mice injury can be prevented by keeping any weeds or grass away from the trunk or by wire protectors which should be pushed into the ground a couple of inches.











# Correct Pruning Essential to Success

**P**RUNING is the removal from a plant of the part or parts which are undesirable or superfluous, and the object is to improve results or to make them more certain. Nature's purpose is the production of a large number of seed, but the gardener wants quality fruit.

The first thing to develop is a good framework to carry a load of fruit and to make it easiest to spray and harvest. One must picture in advance what one wants to accomplish.

## Pruning Apple

The apple bears on "spurs" and this fruit-bearing wood must be encouraged and preserved.

The best form or shape is the Modified Leader Type, which has more and better fruiting wood, is likely to bear younger, avoid weak crotches and has well-spaced branches and a low, spreading top. The training to this type is as follows:

If the tree you plant is a "whip" (with no side branches), the only pruning is to cut off the top 28 to 30 inches from the ground. This is to restore the balance between the top and the root system since a part of the roots may have been lost in digging and the small fibrous roots have to form again from the larger roots.

Assuming that a whip has been planted, during the first summer pick out the branches you want to keep and pinch back the others. This will cause the selected branches to make a better growth.

At the end of the first growing season, before growth starts in the spring it will be necessary to cut off close to the trunk all the branches except those selected to form the framework of your tree. Then shorten the leader a little and also any side branches that are too long or unequal in length.

If you plant a well-branched tree it will be necessary to remove all but 3 to 5 side branches, selecting those well distributed about the trunk and spaced 6 to 8 inches apart. Also leave one branch growing from the top which will be the leader. This should be shortened a little and the side branches selected also cut back one-third to one-half their length.

The fourth season two or three more side branches should be selected from the central leader and these may be headed back if they threaten to overshadow the lower limbs. When you have sufficient side branches, probably about six, the leader should be cut off just about the top side branch.

From then on pruning should be as little as is necessary for the proper spacing of framework branches and keeping them in proper proportion. It will be confined to removal of branches or shoots, or heading them back if out of proportion to other branches.

## Pruning Plum

Plum bears partly on spurs and partly on last season's growth.

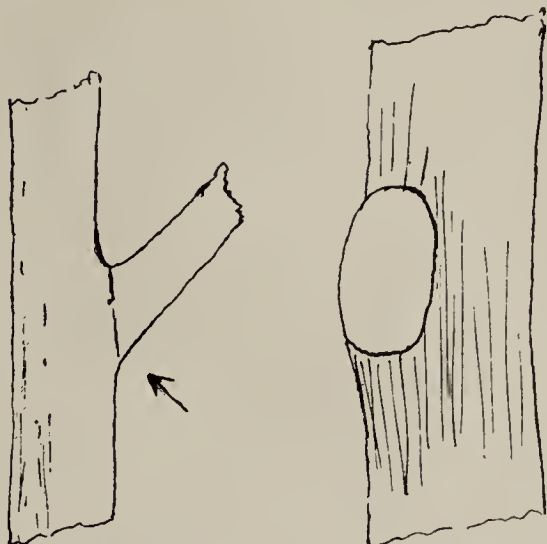
Some growers at planting time prune the same as with peach; others, when setting branched one or two-year olds, select three to five branches, cut them back one-third to one-half and head back the leader proportionally.

## Intercrops

Fruit trees do not use all the ground the first few years and various crops are sometimes used to secure earlier returns from the land. Annual crops such as early beets, turnips, radishes, peas and beans are good, but late vege-

**HOW TO PRUNE**—Make all cuts smooth, close to the trunk or branch, or close to a bud.

**TREATING WOUNDS**—The general practice has been to paint wounds over two inches in diameter with a paint of pure white lead and pure linseed oil. Some use creosote, a very thin coating, over the center, but this must not be allowed to touch the young wood or young bark. Some recommend Sodium Silicate ("water glass").



Well-made cut—no stub left to rot.

Right place to cut off a limb.

tables should be avoided since they require late cultivation, which prevents the trees from maturing properly before cold weather. Currants, gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries have also produced good results. With strawberries there is danger that the trees will not receive proper cultivation after the first season.

Grain crops should never be used.

A space 6 to 8 ft. should be left unplanted along each row of trees and increased in width each year.

Of course, if intercrops are grown more liberal fertilization must be given.



4 Bushels Per Tree in 4 Years.

This is a Black Ben, one of 500 Neosho trees. Delicious, Black Ben, King David and Stayman, planted by Mr. Cope in Newton County, Missouri. Many of these trees bore 4 bushels per tree the 4th year.

## Pruning Peach

The fruit is borne on last year's wood. After the tree is planted, cut off the top 18 to 24 inches above the ground and cut off any side branches about an inch from the trunk, leaving one or two good buds.

During the first season when the growth is four to six inches long, choose three to five side branches on different sides of the trunk and well spaced. Assuming that you select three branches, the highest would be about two feet above the ground and the lowest branch about a foot. Every three or four weeks during the first summer, pinch off the tip ends of all the other branches. If these are very numerous, some of them may be cut off close to the trunk. If this pinching is done, no winter pruning will be necessary.

During the second summer select two or three shoots growing outward, not upright, on the main branches and pinch back the others.

During the third summer, less pinching back is required and during the fourth season practically none is necessary. All that is needed can be done in the winter pruning.

The result should be a tree low-headed, spreading, with a well-balanced framework that will produce large crops of quality fruit and come into bearing young.

As the trees get older it will be necessary to prune the tops more heavily in late spring (some growers delay this pruning until the trees are in full bloom). If the twig and limb growth lower down in the tree begins to die out it indicates that the centers and top are not open enough. If these twigs and limbs in the lower part of the tree develop a long growth it shows the top and centers are too open.

## Pruning Cherry

The fruit is borne largely on spurs, but also from lateral buds on last season's growth.

One-year Sweet Cherry are "whips" and when transplanted, the top is cut off close to a bud  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet from the ground.

Two-year Sweet Cherry and both one and two-year Sour Cherry, are branched and when pruned after planting, from three to seven side branches may be left, selecting those that are well spaced and on different sides of the trunk.

From then on little pruning is required. It may be necessary to remove some branches that cross, or some that grow back into the trunk, or some that are too close, or to thin out the top before the branches become so thick that they shade and kill out the lower wood. It is desirable to encourage fruiting in the lower part of the tree. Heavy pruning can be avoided by doing a little every year as needed.

## Pruning Pear

The pear also bears fruit like the apple, on "spurs," and is pruned much the same. Most varieties, however, tend to grow in an upright form and are usually headed lower. Light pruning is the rule and cuts should be made above outside buds whenever possible. Heavy pruning induces young growth, which is more susceptible to blight.



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Postpaid

8 Concord and 4 Moore Early

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**2-Year Roots**

Our selection of varieties  
suitable for your locality.

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**6 FOR \$1<sup>00</sup>**

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## Strawberry Special

50 Ozark Mountain Grown Plants

25 Blakemore and 25 Aroma

**50 Plants for 50c**

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Rust-resistant

**50c**

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Will bloom  
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2-yr. Select. Your selection—  
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Wisteria Seedling

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Spirea Anthony Waterer

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